The Middlebury Campus

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College May Discontinue AP Course Credit

By Dan Phillips
Staff Writer

At the April 7 faculty meeting, the Educational Affairs Committee (EAC) proposed restricting the use of Advanced Placement (AP) exam scores to admissions and placement only, thereby preventing students from receiving AP credit toward degree requirements.

The EAC brought before the faculty an amendment to a December motion which was designed to limit AP course credits to a maximum of five towards graduation. The amendment, which the faculty narrowly agreed to consider at their May meeting, would instead grant no course credit for AP exams.

Current policy usually awards credit for scores of four or five.

According to the EAC plans, "the intent of this procedure is to give us the opportunity for an up-or-down vote on the question of whether any credit toward the degree should be available for Advanced Placement scores." If the proposal meets faculty endorsement in May, it would take effect starting in the fall semester of 2005.

Publications would be issued next year to explain the new policies to incoming students.

Dialogue on AP credit grew out of an EAC discussion held two years ago about transferring credit from abroad. Both issues involved awarding credit for work completed outside of the College's curriculum.

AP credit is increasingly important as more students are coming into the College with numerous credits.

Monday's faculty meeting decision on whether to discuss the EAC proposal was close: 34 voted in favor, 26 were opposed.

Discussion of the topic also took place at an April 6 meeting of the the Student

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Middance Red Hot

Vlad Lodoaba

***Gillian** Wood '03 and partner dance in time with the rest of the Middance Company in McCullough Saturday night. The proceeds from the event were donated to "Teaching Tolerance."*

Alumna Helps Iraqis Build New Life in U.S.

By Claire Bourne
Associate Editor

Picture this. It is your wedding night. The ceremony is over, and you and your betrothed have returned to your Baghdad apartment. Suddenly, your residence is rocked by an explosion, as a bomb from a passing warplane meets the city landscape. Debris rains down on you, and you are forced to flee the building into an urban war zone dressed in nothing but bedclothes. You run, and you never come back.

As a therapist to 58 Iraqis displaced by the 1991 Gulf War, Beth Sandel '79 has to picture scenarios like this every day. Sandel works for the multicultural services division of a Seattle-based community agency that oversees the resettlement and assimilation of 500 Iraqi families.

Many of her clients spent as many as seven years in Saudi Arabian refugee camps before the United States accepted them under refugee status. They settled in subsidized housing in the northern Seattle suburbs. With the help of Sandel and others like her, they are in the process of rebuilding their broken lives — a feat that has proved much harder than Sandel expected.

She counsels mostly women, 98 percent of whom suffer from depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), she said. "Theoretically, I am there to help them stabilize emotionally," she explained. "It has been interesting because I'm dealing with so many different layers of issues." Not only has Sandel had to overcome a towering language barrier (the majority the women under her purview are illiterate in both English and Arabic), but she has also encountered enormous cultural disparities.

"The big question is what kind of psychological concepts we can agree on," she said. "There is all this talk nowadays about whether Iraq is open to democracy. Thirty-five years of dictatorship has its impact on the way people relate to each other."

The memory of Saddam Hussein's authoritarian regime haunts those refugees who spent years under his rule. "I have one client who landed in the United States on Sept. 10. It is very real and fresh to her what Saddam Hussein has done to [Iraq]," related Sandel.

Similarly, the first Gulf War has left many of these expatriates suf-

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New Mexico Gov. Named 2003 Commencement Speaker

By Edward Pickering
News Editor

At Monday's faculty meeting President John McCardell named New Mexico Governor William Blaire Richardson as this year's commencement speaker.

In the course of his long and varied career Richarson has held public office, worked in the private sector and taught in academia.

Best known for his work in public service, Governor Richardson began his career as representative of the 3rd Congressional District in northern New Mexico, an office he held for 15 years. In 1997 Richardon served as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. The following year President Clinton named him Secretary of Energy. Finally, on Jan. 1 of this year Richardson took office as Governor of New Mexico.

A talented diplomat, Richardson has represented the United States in a variety of capacities through the years. During his tenure as congressman Richardson acted as a special envoy on a number of international assignments. He negotiated and won the release of American servicemen, and prisoners of war in North Korea, Iraq and Cuba. While Ambassador to the United Nations, Richardson advocated human rights and democracy, fought terrorism and the proliferaton of biological weapons, promoted the rights of women worldwide and drew attention to the issue of global warming.

In recognition of his diplomatic work and concern for human rights abuses Richardson was nominated four times (1995, 1997, 2000, 2001) for the Noble Peace Prize.

Richardson tackled a number of issues during his tenure as Secretary of Engery under then President Bill Clinton. He worked to regulate gas prices, improve security at nuclear weapons laboratories and advocated renewable technologies and a greater dependence from foreign sources of energy. Fiscal responsibility and accountability were high on his agenda.

As a Representative Richardson won every election with more than 60 percent of the vote. The creation of the Jemez National Reservation area ranks high among his many achievements dating from this period. Richardson also fought to protect the Rio Grande River and San Juan Basin. During one campaign for Congress Richardson set a world record by shaking over 8,000 hands in a single day. While a Representative Richardson held 2,700 town hall meetings, an average of 180 per year.

Beginning in 2001 Richardson taught at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and the United World College in Montezuma, N.M. Around this time he also

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COLLEGE shorts

By Andrea Gissing
News Editor

Miami U. of Ohio Reveals New Tuition Plan

On April 23, the administration of Miami University of Ohio will present a proposal to the school's board of trustees asking them to approve a "retail" tuition plan that would change Miami's tuition plans to a single dollar amount. If the proposal is accepted, Miami would be the first publicly-funded university in the United States to adopt this private institution custom.

The new plan would replace in-state and out-of-state tuition rates with a single price, making all future students pay the same amount for a Miami education. While this will not affect out-of-state students, the university's plan is to increase tuition for in-state students to match the higher rate of $16,300.

The change in tuition policy does not mean that Miami will become a private institution. Instead, admissions officers hope it will make students from within Ohio realize the financial value of their education, since right now they receive it at half the cost.

The new plan does include financial perks for in-state students, including the "Ohio Resident Scholarship," a scholarship fixed at an amount equal to or greater than the annual per-student funding given by the state.

The new plan will increase tuition for high-income Ohio students mostly, because the amount of scholarship dollars cordoned off for the high-income students will be less that that reserved for the middle-income students. The retail plan will leave low-income students fairly unaffected because they are able to get both federal financial aid and grants.

The retail plan will go into full effect in the fall of 2004 if approved.

Source: *The Miami Student* Online

Columbia Professor to Head Up Amherst

Amherst College announced April 4 that Anthony W. Marx, a political science professor at Columbia University, will be its new president. Marx will succeed Tom Gerety, who will step down as president June 30 after nine years of holding the office.

Marx, a Manhattan native, earned his bachelor's degree from Yale University and his master's and doctoral degrees from Princeton. He joined Columbia's faculty in 1990.

Marx announced that his priorities at Amherst will include making the college more active in striving to improve American public education, encouraging students to become more active in engaging in community service and to review the Amherst curriculum with faculty members to ensure that it works across the disciplines.

During his time at Columbia University, Marx directed a Gates Foundation funded initiative that established partnerships between colleges and universities and public schools.

Marx is also a prize-winning author. He wrote "Making Race and Nation," which was awarded a 1999 price by the American Political Science Association, that drew on his experiences gained while living in South Africa in the 1980s.

Source: *The New York Times*

Morris Brown College Faces an Uncertain Future

After the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) denied Morris Brown College's last chance bid to win back its accreditation, the future of the 122-year-old historically black school hangs in the balance as administrators decide how to respond.

The SACS refused to overturn the decision it made in December revoking the accreditation of the Atlanta school, which is deep in debt and has been cited for substandard record keeping and misspending federal financial aid, giving money to inelligible students or two students who did not enroll.

The decision meant that Morris Brown would immediately lose millions of dollars in federal financial assistance, which 90 percent of its student body receives. The decision also severed the school's tie with the United Negro College Fund, a major financial backer.

Administrators at Morris Brown plan to reapply for accreditation and have promised to keep the school open.

The threat of loss of accreditation has strongly affected the school; only half of the 2,500 students enrolled fall semester returned in the spring. The school also reduced the length of the spring semester so that seniors could graduate before the appeal, thus preserving the validity of their degrees. The school does not plan to start classes again until late August.

Source: *The Washington Post*

Quotes of the Week:

Kim Jong Il is perhaps one of the worst leaders in the world. Who else would let their country fall into such poverty, isolation and despair in order to pursue a large military?

—Michael Crowley '05

It's probably the most elusive thing you can study, very frustrating at times. I question it a lot, but I know that it has been valuable for me, no matter what I do. We live by acting roles.

—Ben Correale '03 on acting

It's interesting to go to a government that it is willing to listen to you on paper but will you shut you when you show up in person. We were basically shoved out of a park we had a permit to protest in.

—Julia West '06 on protesting in Washington, D.C.

MiddBRIEFS

Prospectives Pour into College

By Mallika Rao
Staff Writer

April brings more than just college basketball and frustratingly determined snow flurries — it is the month in which several hundred prospective students flood the classrooms and walkways of Middlebury College. This year, yielding a slightly smaller accepted pool than last year, will be no different.

Scheduled for April 14 and April 21, the prospective weekends will include all of the familiar fare: Otter Nonsense, a cappella, open classes and guided tours. Approximately 60 Middlebury students each weekend, 120 in all, have volunteered to host students on Sunday night. Kathy Lindsey, associate director of admissions, expects the number of prospective students and parents this year to be comparable to last year's total of 918.

This year's admissions pool exceeded last year's by 166 — 5,463 in 2003 compared to 5,297 in 2002 — but resulted in an admitted class smaller by 186 students (1,467 in 2003 compared to 1,653 in 2002). The breakdown of admitted September students and February students for this year is 1,296 and 198. However, despite the increase in selectivity this year, the number of early decision applicants admitted for both September and February admission, 292, is greater than last year's 254.

Based on past years, Lindsey expects a yield of about 50 percent, landing the projected size for the class of 2007 at around 560 in the fall. She considers the Campus Preview turnout itself a somewhat accurate sketch of the incoming class, as the relative inaccessibility of Middlebury weeds out completely uninterested students. From last year's two weekends, 65 percent and 69 percent respectively, of visiting students actually joined the class of 2006.

Students are informed of Preview weekends at the time of admission. Because of online registration, they have several weeks to decide whether or not to visit. A show on Sunday night offers entertainment in Kenyon Arena, which host students are encouraged to attend with their prospectives. As both hosts and visitors are busy with class on Monday, Sunday night is the basic extent of hosting responsibilities.

Departments compile lists of class times and locations for prospective students to consider attending on Monday. Generally, two-thirds of prospective students visit with their parents. They are encouraged to split up, allowing them to sit in on a maximum of six classes total. Students and parents are given separate talks later in the day and prospective February students attend a forum with current Middlebury February students. President John McCardell's speech at 11:15 a.m. in Mead Chapel is open to all visitors, as is the talk on liberal arts education in Dana Auditorium featuring a panel of Middlebury professors.

While the Campus Preview brochure's extensive warning to students to "be prepared for a (possibly) cool or rainy spring day" covers many bases, Lindsey fears that some may be surprised by snow. However, she recalls that last year's most successful weekend yield-wise was the second one, which featured a freak snowstorm with the "sun finally coming out by the end of the day." If we are luckier this year with 40-plus degree weather, prospective students might be treated to the sight of ecstatic sun-bathers and half-naked Frisbee players frolicking on the campus greens.

Spate of False Fire Alarms Scorches Campus

By Emily Thaler
Staff Writer

On Monday, March 31, several false fire alarms were reported in Gifford, Ross, Forest, McCullough, Voter and Starr Halls. The alarms were caused by tampering with the pull boxes within each of the buildings. A report on the incident also noted that in addition to the false alarms "someone discharged an extinguisher at Hesselgrave House, and the stand open valves for the Fire System at Old Chapel were also tampered with." The following day more false alarms went off at Starr and Forest Halls.

Director of Public Safety Lisa Boudah commented on the incidents, saying, "We did respond to multiple alarms and are now working with the commons deans to get things back to normal."

Tampering with a fire alarm, which is illegal, also poses serious problems with the fire system. The fire system as a whole comprises several parts which detect and combat fire. The pull boxes, which were activated in the recent false alarm incidents, work to detect fire. The levers are to be pulled only when one suspects a possible fire in the building. Boudah remarked that tampering with pull boxes had not happened much on campus prior to the recent events. She noted that misuse of fire extinguishers, like what happened in Hesselgrave House, was one of the biggest problems facing the fire system. Damage to smoke detectors is also a common problem to the system, as they can sometimes be knocked down by dorm residents. Smoke detectors can also be set off by students smoking or cooking in their dorms. In such a case, the Department of Public Safety would receive an alert to the problem in a particular room. In the event of a fire, if the system was not reset, the alarm would spread to the entire building.

Boudah warns that tampering with the alarm system could potentially cause it to fail in the event of an actual emergency. With reccurring false alarms, there is the potential for complacency as students and staff may fail to respond to an alarm if they assume it to be false.

She also described the problems that false alarms cause for Facilities Management.George McPhail, staff engineer for facilities management remarked, "We charge an hour labor and a fine for false fire alarms. If there is additional damage to equipment, we will include those costs in the charges. We also lose some productivity on whatever assignment the technicians were working on when they respond to the alarm. This covers our expenses, but with each false alarm, our frustrations grows."

Five Students Receive Inaugural International Research Travel Grants

By Jonathan White
Editor-in-Chief

The Rohatyn Center for International Affairs initiated a new program of International Research Travel Grants last month in the announcement of five awardees. Those receiving awards for research and travel are Lila Buckley '04, Brian Hoyer '03.5, Rituraj Mathru '04, Kristina Rudd '03.5 and Andrei Takhteyev '03. The students will travel from China to Uganda to pursue research on topics ranging from refugees to immigration policies.

The Rohatyn Center offered a maximum of $3500 per award and this year's recipients garnered funding ranging from just under $1000 to the maximum of $3500. The awardees were chosen by the International Committee based on the strength of their proposals.

Director of the Rohatyn Center for International Affairs Allison Stanger originated the idea of grants for research abroad after spending a year as a guest professor at Harvard University's Center for European Studies. At Harvard, Stanger served on a committee responsible for the awarding of $350,000 to various students for research in Europe and Africa. Upon her return to Middlebury College, Stanger reflected on Middlebury's lack of such a program. "It struck me that we pride ourselves on international studies but we did not have this as an option," she said. She also commented that such grants are found not only at Harvard, but at other top institutions such as Princeton University.

Through the program's conception, Stanger noted that the Rohatyn Center set out to create a stronger program than that found at peer institutions. Stanger believes that close faculty guidance and interaction with students receiving awards, both before and after they travel, will optimize the experience for awardees.

Until the Rohatyn Center began awarding grants this year, Stanger observed that tackling research abroad for senior work was limited to students with financial resources. The grants create a more even spectrum of opportunity and Stanger hopes that they will "enliven" senior work and research.

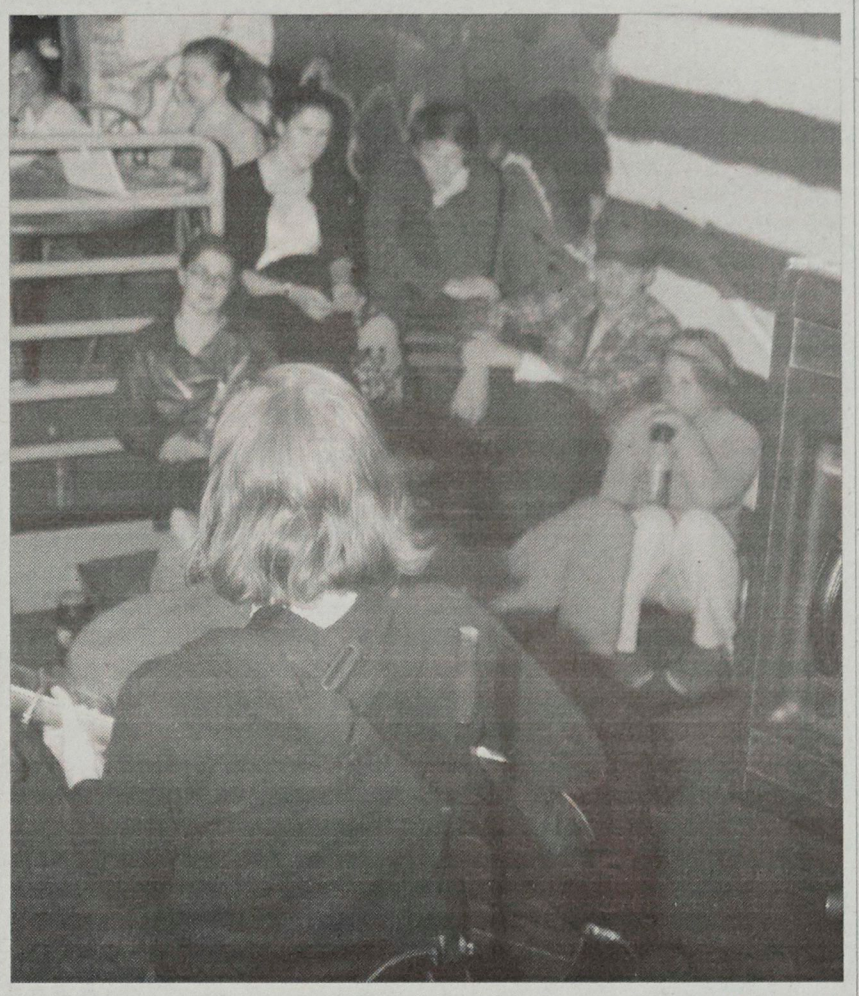
For several of this year's recipients, the grants will allow them build to upon research already undertaken or on experiences they had while living and studying abroad.

Hoyer said that his proposal was inspired by visits to refugee settlements in Tanzania during his semester abroad last spring. An African Studies major, Hoyer will research the development and function of power relations in regards to food aid in refugee camps.

Hoyer, who spent the spring of 2002 in Africa with the School for International Training, looks to return to Tanzania again this summer. "After witnessing the power of food aid in shaping life in the refugee settlement I was working in for a segment of my semester abroad, I decided this could be a fascinating and dangerously important subject to study," Hoyer said. Hoyer also hopes to further learn the Kiswahili

(see Awardees, page 5)

Tuning In



Vlad Lodoaba

***Mesmerized** audience members gather around a guitarist in the Gamut Room for "The Chick Jam" Tuesday evening. The jam was designed to raise awareness about sexual violence against women.*

Community Members React to the War

Part II: Members of Middlebury College's Faculty, Staff and Administration Contribute Their Thoughts

Laurie Jordan, College Chaplain

Many of us on this campus have strongly held, long-settled, and widely differing opinions about the necessity and wisdom of this current war. My hope is that each of us, in spite of our differences, will aspire to be thoughtful, articulate, caring and willing to listen to the ideas, beliefs, and anxieties of others. The outbreak of war brings with it heightened fears and feelings of helplessness. For people of faith, it is time to pray for leaders of nations, for people in uniform, for all who suffer from the violence and destruction that comes in the wake of war. Whatever our beliefs about the wisdom of entering into this war, people of faith can unite in prayer for a just and swift resolution to it. I have arranged for Mead Chapel to be available for quiet meditation and prayer from 11:30 to 1:30 Monday through Friday. Finally, it is my great hope that out of the ashes of this current international crisis will rise the call for greater investment in peace studies and research in liberal arts colleges like Middlebury.

Peter J. Napolitano, Director of Dining Services

I detest the thought of war and the loss of human life. The destruction, the hatred, and the distrust that boil up inside the human race have yielded many horrific events throughout our history. A numbing of the human spirit grows in us as families are ripped apart and people suffer. In the words of Charles Kettering, "My interest is in the future because I am going to spend the rest of my life here." My concern, too, is indeed for the future, as all human beings have a duty and an obligation to protect our world for future generations.

Having said that, I fully support our troops on the front line. My nephew, CPL Anthony J. Ceccacci, United States Marines, is in Kuwait on the Iraqi border. He and his fellow troops have sworn to protect our freedoms, and it is incumbent on all Americans to stand behind them. Our leaders may not make the best decisions, but they are our elected officers, and for that they deserve our support.

Peaceful demonstrations, opinion letters in our papers, and most importantly, election poles are all part of the process we must use to effect change. These are stressful times, and our situation demands clear thinking and careful consideration of all outcomes.

Rabbi Ira Schiffer, Associate Chaplain

A friend recently described the pastoral role of clergy. "What pastors do best," he said, "is put a human face on abstract issues." "Pastors," he continued, "care for people before policies." When I speak with students, faculty and staff about our fears and concerns surrounding the war in Iraq, I do so as a pastor.

I like to think that Middlebury College is a community of inquiry and analysis, not one of posturing and polemics. How we speak with each other matters. When I hear people dismiss groups or individuals on the other side of an issue as "thugs" or "idiots," we are not modeling the highest values we claim for ourselves.

What is at stake is our integrity as a caring, intellectual community during an historic time of turmoil. We need to consider the person with whom we speak as having precedence over the position for which we argue. To do this, we must carefully choose our words of dissent or support.

To again quote my friend, "Regardless of our own political persuasions, we can pray for the safety of those who serve; we can pray for the minimizing of innocent suffering and loss of life; we can affirm a hope for a speedy conclusion of hostilities; and we can give voice to the hope that out of the tragedy of war might arise new conditions that might lead more firmly towards democracy and peace in the world."

David Macey, Director of Off-Campus Study and Professor of History and C.V. Professor of Russian Studies

The logic that brought us to this point, [three] weeks into an invasion of Iraq, is astounding. As a historian, one is trained to ask of any historical event: "Why now?" Yet we still do not have an acceptable explanation. No proof supported the administration's arguments, while whatever information our intelligence agencies transferred to the arms inspectors did not enable them to turn up a single piece of supporting evidence for the existence of WMDs. Meanwhile, the administration has flouted every international convention, having previously assured that the U.S. would be exempt from the newly organized Global War Crimes Tribunal, by launching an unprovoked attack on a sovereign nation — an act that for all the implied references to the "lessons of Munich" is, in fact, more reminiscent of Hitler's attack on Czechoslovakia or Poland than Chamberlain's policy of appeasement.

Meanwhile, "Little Bush," as Saddam Hussein has called our minority President (though, one assumes, less for his election by hanging chads than for being George Junior), adopts a series of arguments to support his position that amount to nothing more than a version of Lenin's and Stalin's "Kto kogo" — if you aren't with us you're against us! Such absolutistic thinking is an insult to a world that has just left the bloodiest century in human history. So is the total lack of respect for the cultural values of others — and I refer here not only to the Islamic world but also to our long-term allies such as France and Germany among many others. Peaceful co-existence among nations and tolerance for the ways others chose to live and think about their lives are absolute necessities of world affairs, even when based on military strength.

Who does our administration think they are? Those who are convinced that they alone possess the truth are not democrats, as anyone has ever understood that word. And, now, as Bush Junior seeks to reverse the "errors" of Bush Senior and exact revenge for an apocryphal assassination attempt on his dad, while following a fundamentalist-inspired plan for the democratization of the entire Arab/Moslem world, we have one fundamentalist regime facing off against another. But there is also a fundamental miscalculation that our fundamentalists have made: no matter how repressive a regime may be, when attacked by a crusader for its own version of truth, the victim country's population is much more likely to rally behind its own leadership, because they are theirs, in defense of the common homeland than to dance in the streets in appreciation of their "liberators."

Without implying the least bit of support for our or the Iraqi administrations, I had hoped for a quick victory for the sake of all involved. But it was not to be. Where it will end, no one can predict, though every day that it continues, the potentially negative consequences increase geometrically. If we are lucky, however, this war will at least result in a "regime change" at home.

Vlad Lodoaba

Dean of Ross Commons Janine Clookey and Co-Faculty Head of Ross Commons Katherine Smith Abbott speak at room draw last week as students wait in the background.

Room Draw Leaves Almost 200 Rising Sophomores Roomless

By Tom Drescher
Staff Writer

April is here, and with it comes the stressful process of room draw. This year, almost 200 members of the class of 2006 left Room Draw on Thursday night without rooms for the fall.

"This is not particularly unusual," explained Residential Systems Coordinator Mariah McKechnie, who is responsible for organizing room draw and making sure that all students have rooms by the beginning of the fall semester. "The current housing situation on campus is no different than it has been or will be," said McKechnie. "We will always be filled to the max, with little room to waste. The College will do everything it can to run at full occupancy. This affects room draw because there are not always enough rooms available at the time of the draw for everyone drawing."

This situation can be very stressful, especially for students new to the process. Fortunately, with juniors studying abroad and various other changes, sufficient housing is available to accommodate everyone by September, and summer draw ensures that anyone without a room at the end of spring semester will not be left homeless.

"Some [students] may have been disappointed that they were unable to continue with their commons," explained McKechnie.

"I was very upset immediately after room draw. It was distressing to have number 105 in my commons, and not get a room," said Tara Micherone '06, in tears late last Thursday night. "I thought I was going to have to live in an igloo, but I feel better about it now."

Added Micherone, "I wasn't happy to hear that boys from other commons were able to draw rooms in Hepburn, while lots of Brainerd girls were squeezed out completely."

Similar complaints could be heard from members of Ross Commons, where a large number of incoming sophomores, mostly females, still do not have rooms for next year. "The College will definitely find a place for you," said Brainerd Commons Residential Advisor Lynette Cassidy '02. Despite assurances such as this from the college, it is disconcerting to walk away from the draw without a room.

Although very hectic, the process itself went well. "All of the draws ran smoothly," said McKechnie. "Some take longer than others, but they all ran according to plan."

"There were no significant changes to the room draw process this year. There were a few properties added, but that is about the only change," added McKechnie.

Next year, however, with the addition of a new building in Atwater Commons, the room draw process may change.

"With the addition of Atwater Commons' new building, I expect that there will be significant changes made to the room draw system. I suspect there will be an attempt to make continuing [within one's] commons more feasible and important in room draw," explained McKechnie.

In response to criticism that the commons system has a negative impact on room draw and housing, McKechnie responded, "There are always complaints about the commons system; students use it as an excuse for just about everything. However, the direction of these complaints has shifted in the last few years."

McKechnie thinks that students are now more concerned with continuing in their commons, and upcoming changes in the system reflect this concern.

Additional housing being built will ensure that students have the option of remaining in a commons for all four years, and the uncertainty of leaving room draw homeless will become less of an issue.

Governor Richardson: Distinguished Diplomat, Energy Expert

(continued from page 1)

assumed the chairmanship of Freedom House, a private, nonpartisan organization that promotes democracy worldwide.

Secretary of the College Eric Davis considers Governor Richardson particulary well suited to deliver the commencement address at Middlebury College.

Davis points out that Richardson graduated from a NESCAC college, Tufts, where he received his a B.A. and a Master's in International Relations from the Fletcher School.

In addition, Richardson, said Davis, possesses "strong interest and experience in international and environmental policy— two of Middlebury's 'peaks of excellence.'"

Richardson, Davis continued, has proven a loyal friend and supporter of the Bread Loaf School of English, which has a summer program in Santa Fe, N.M., among other locales.

In the interval of time between his departure from the Clinton admnistration and his election as governor, Richardson was a faculty member at the United World College in Montezuma, N.M., a school from which a number of Middlebury College's Davis-UWC Fellows have come.

Finally, and most obviously, Richardson's distinguished career in public office (15 years in the House of Representatives, 4 years in the Clinton administration, and Governorship) would make him a formidable speaker for any occasion.

Six others will receive honorary degrees along with Governor Richardson at this year's commencement excercises. These are, as announced by McCardell at Monday's faculty meeting: Frederic W. Allen (Doctor of Laws), Deborah Bial (Doctor of Humane Letters), David Herbert MacDonald (Doctor of Letters), Eve Ensler '75 (Doctor of Letters), Julie Johnson Kidd '67 (Doctor of Humane Letters), and Ruth Stone (Doctor of Letters). Bial founded the Posse program.

Past commencement speakers have included Dana Sobel (2002), Fred Rogers (2001), Lech Walesa (2000), John Wallach '64 (1999), Barbara Johnson (1987), David McCollough (1986) and Anne Morrow Lindbergh (1976).

The Middlebury Campus

NOW accepting applications for

Ad Manager
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positions for the duraction of the spring semester and for Fall 2003

Contact Gabriel Ortiz, extension 4845, or Jon White, extension 4606, for more information.

Honorary Degree Recipients Revealed, Faculty Lauded for Achievements

By Dan Phillips
Staff Writer

President John McCardell called the second of three Faculty Meetings of the 2002-2003 academic year to order on Monday afternoon to address issues tabled at last December's meeting as well as releasing new announcements.

The first announcement was the identity of this year's commencement speaker, Gov. William Blaine Richardson of New Mexico. McCardell then revealed the list of honorary degrees which will be awarded at the end of this year. These include: Gov. Bill Richardson (Doctor of Laws); Frederic W. Allen (Doctor of Laws), who served as Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court from 1984 to 1996 and currently serves as a justice emeritus; Deborah Bial (Doctor of Humane Letters), founder and President of the Posse Foundation; David Herbert MacDonald (Doctor of Letters), the Charles Warren Professor Emeritus of American History at Harvard University and one of America's leading Civil War historians; Eve Ensler '75 (Doctor of Letters), playwright of The Vagina Monologues and founder of V-Day; Julie Johnson Kidd '67 (Doctor of Humane Letters), President of the Christian A. Johnson Endeavor Foundation in New York City; and Ruth Stone (Doctor of Letters), the 2002 National Book Award recipient in Poetry for In the Next Galaxy. It was also announced that Guy Spielmann, hailing from Georgetown University, is the newly appointed director of the French Summer Language School.

Faculty and staff achievements and publications were also announced at the meeting. Visiting Instructor in German Kai Evers was recently promoted to Assistant Professor of German. Professor of Russian Kevin Moss's translation of a paper presented in Dubrovnik in 2001 was published in Rec. Assistant Professor of Economics William Pyle has received a Policy Research Fellowship from the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research (NCEEER) to support research in Russia during his 2003-2004 academic leave. Assistant Professor of Biology Andrea Lloyd received the Perkins Award for Excellence in Teaching in the Division of Natural Sciences. Assistant Professor of History and Spencer Fellow in African Studies Jacob Tropp won the American Society for Environmental History's 2003 Rachel Carson Prize for best dissertation in environmental history. Assistant Professor in Political Science and C.A. Johnson Fellow in Political Philosophy Kateri Carmola recently had an article published in the February 2003 volume of the journal Political Theory, entitled "Noble Lying: Justice and Intergenerational Tension in Plato's Republic."

Additionally, Assistant Professor of Economics Jeff Carpenter has had an article published in the Journal of Conflict Resolution, entitled "Bargaining Outcomes as the Result of Coordinated Expectations: an experimental study of sequential bargaining." Finally, Director of Public Affairs Phil Benoit noted that his book Announcing – Broadcast Communicating Today has been released for its fifth printing by Thompson/Wadsworth.

Issues on the table included term limits for faculty serving on the Council on Reviews (COR), the Faculty Council's proposals concerning the reappointment of faculty members in the Department of Athletics, the withholding of degrees resulting from academic dishonesty or penalties, the EAC proposal regarding Advanced Placement examination credit and Moss's proposal to amend the College's non-discrimination statement.

The merits of the proposal on COR term limits was the only issue discussed at length Monday's meeting, with the rest of the topics set to be brought up again in May.

Moss's proposal to the Board of Trustees and the administration to amend the College's non-discrimination statement to include 'gender identity and expression' is among the issues to be discussed in May. "The College policy currently does not protect the rights of transgender or transsexual people or of those who are perceived to be of a gender different from that assigned to them at birth," states the proposal. "Currently 'gender identity and expression' is not protected in non-discrimination laws in the state of Vermont, though it is included in the hate crimes law (1999)."

Last on the agenda, McCardell announced the College recently learned that it has received three "considerable" grants, totaling $1,120,000, from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The three grants include: $720,000 to support program development at the National Institute for Technology and Liberal Education (NITLE), $400,000 to support the Center for Educational Technology as a regional center for the Mid-Atlantic and New England colleges and $650,000 to Vassar College and Middlebury College for a collaborative venture to support faculty career enhancement. "In this case, the grant went to Vassar, though the proposal was jointly submitted," elaborated McCardell.

Also addressed at the meeting was the upcoming influx of newly accepted students who will visit Middlebury College on the following two Mondays. Professors holding classes those days were asked to consider allowing the visitors, both the prospective students and their families, to enter classes in hopes of attracting the highly qualified group to matriculate for the next academic year.

Guitar Trio

Vlad Lodoaba

***Drew Peterson '03 performs with his trio** on Sunday evening in The Grille.*

Award Winners Amplify Junior Year Abroad, Senior Thesis Research

(continued from page 3)

language while in Tanzania.

Buckley also commented on the correspondence between her grant research and prior interests. "I chose my topic based on long-term interests in traditional medicines and human ecology," she explained. Buckley said that her project takes shape from indispensable assistance provided by Professor of Sociology & Anthropology Michael Sheridan.

Buckley, who is in China now for part of her junior year abroad, will travel to southern China to research childbirth. In China, childbirth is structured by government policy and Buckley plans to conduct her research into the impact of this structure by interviewing pregnant women and midwives.

She is enthusiastic about her work in an area that has received little attention thus far from scholars.

Rudd, too, sees the grant as an opportunity to enhance her planned senior thesis work on the impact of resettlement on the Batwa people of Uganda. Rudd studied in Uganda last year and was alarmed to hear that the Batwa people have, in some instances, a mortality rate four to five times that of other regional ethnic groups.

In her thesis, Rudd plans to use information gathered this summer in Uganda to look at how poverty, minimal education, a lack of shelter and the impact of resettlement has adversely impacted the Batwa. The Batwa were removed from their forest communities in the 1990s when Uganda established wilderness-only national parks to protect the mountain gorilla.

Buckley, like Rudd, aspires to use her work for her senior thesis, as well as furthering her post-graduation research.

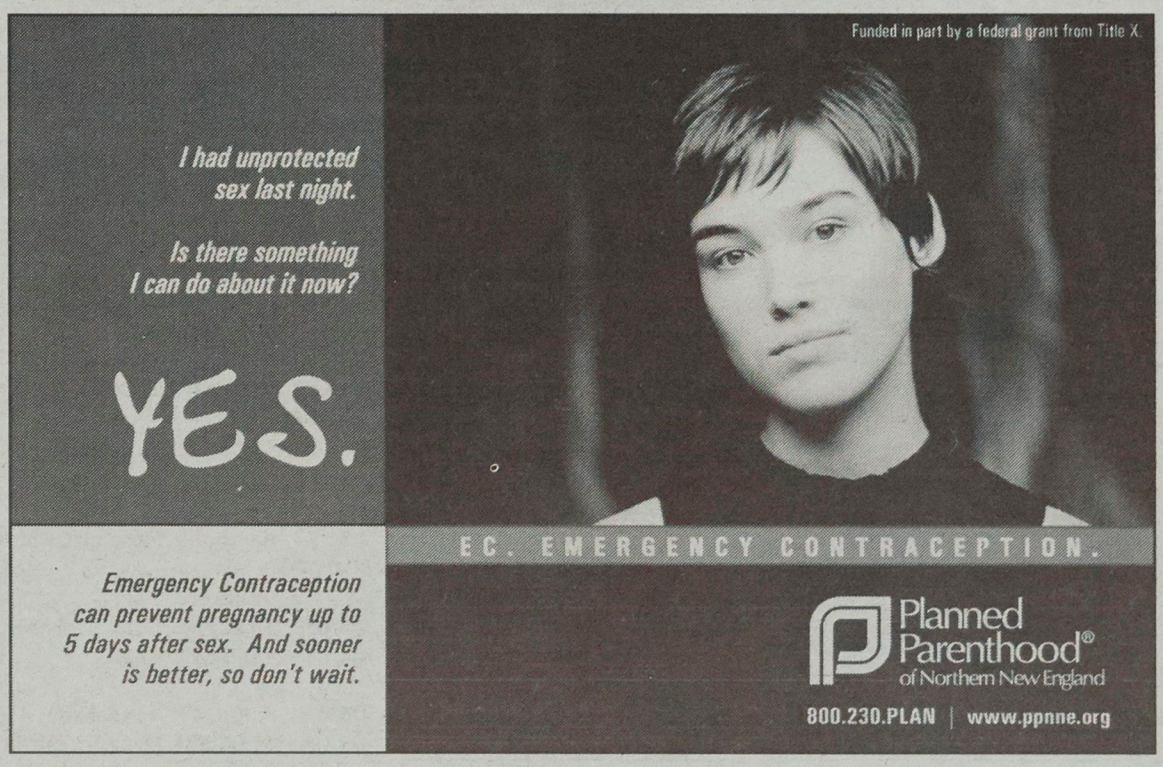
Hoyer and Rudd said that the grant would greatly enhance their research.

"I am extremely grateful for this opportunity," Hoyer said.

Mathru, who is studying abroad in Paris, will use the grant to observe the impact of violence on development in Assam, India. Mathru is an International Politics and Economics major from New Delhi.

Takhteyev, the fifth recipient, will travel to Mainz, Germany. There Takhteyev will look at immigration practices in Germany with a focus on the immigration process encountered by Russians settling in Germany.

Upon return to Middlebury next fall, all five awardees will be granted titles of Undergraduate Research Fellows through the Rohatyn Center. They will discuss their findings at senior thesis presentations.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College Considers Revising Advanced Placement Credit Policy

(continued from page 1)

Government Association (SGA). The SGA hosted an hour long session on Sunday concerning the EAC's motion. Secretary of the College Eric Davis and Dean of Faculty and Chair of the EAC Robert Schine led the discussion with SGA President Ginny Hunt '03.

Schine explained at the SGA discussion that the EAC's position on awarding academic credit for AP exams has changed since the initial proposal in December to simply limit the numbr of AP credits that could be counted towards graduation.

It is now the EAC's position that the College should not grant college credit for classes taken in high school since a "demonstrated competency" in a particular area of the curriculum is not sufficient.

"The EAC believes that students should receive Middlebury College course credit only when they have taken a course that has been determined by the relevant department chair or program director to be comparable in its objectives and academic rigor to Middlebury College courses," said Schine.

He elaborated that "the credit you earn in high school should not be double-counted in college."

Davis outlined the four ways students can currently use AP credit at Middlebury.

Students initially use the examinations for admissions purposes, along with SAT scores, to bolster their application packet. The AP exams can also be used for placement purposes allowing students to bypass introductory courses and enroll in higher level classes.

These two treatments of AP credit would not be affected by the proposal that awaits consideration by the faculty. However, students would no longer be allowed to count their AP scores for college course credit, nor would they be able to satisfy the two culture and civilizations requirements.

The EAC distinguishes between a course taught in high school and a course handled by a college-level faculty member who is conversant with the newly-published literature in his or her field, and who has also done extensive research.

There also exists a higher level of expectations and discourse from the student body at college, which is drawn from a wider background than most high schools. Yale University physics professor William Lichten, who worked as a fellow at Educational Services Testing (ETS), points out that AP courses only prepare students to take the specific AP test, particularly in the math and science fields.

Departments under the current policy, such as the English department, defer AP credits towards the student's major.

Davis explained on Sunday that departments generally do not allow students to reduce the number of classes required for their major.

Other departments, such as the Spanish Department, do not grant AP credit until the student enrolls in a 300-level course.

The system of discontinuing AP exams for course credits has already been adopted by other highly competitive academic institutions such as Harvard University, Amherst College and Hamilton College.

The notion that the more talented applicants who want to utilize their numerous and laudable AP credit could be driven away from Middlebury has been refuted by the Admissions Office, which thinks that the move might even help raise the College's reputation by setting a higher standard.

The issue of AP's has been equated with the awarding of academic credit for IB exams, A-Levels and courses taken abroad, since only 18 graduation credits are required to be obtained on campus. Schine addressed their deliberate lack of mention at Sunday's meeting.

"[These international programs] occupy somewhat of a twilight zone in American education, and we recognize that."

A staggering 111 students in the Class of 2006 have six or more AP credits, but AP courses are unavailable at various high schools across the country, thus the college is not granting an equal opportunity for all students at Middlebury to benefit.

Only 55 percent of Middlebury students have taken one or more AP exam.

Many students present at Sunday's SGA meeting, along with Dean of Student Affairs Ann Hanson, expressed their concerns for the "safety valve" that AP credit has always offered by helping some students to graduate on time and providing relief for the mental health of Middlebury students.

The AP credit gives students the option to venture into new fields of study.

Many seniors take three classes while writing a thesis and applying for jobs.

Students present at the meeting expressed concern that the motion to discontinue AP credits contradicts the integrity of the liberal arts education that Middlebury College strives to uphold.

As of now, no decision has been made regarding the fate of AP credits. The issue will be resolved at the May faculty meeting.

War on the Mind

Vlad Lodoaba

***Joshua** Meyrowitz, professor of communication at the University of New Hampshire, lectured on the role of the media as a promoter of cultural bias in the current war on Sunday in Dana Auditorium.*

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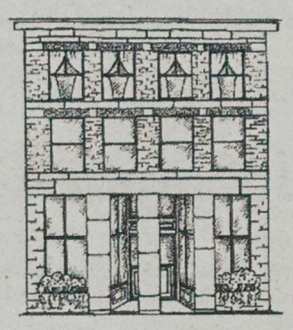

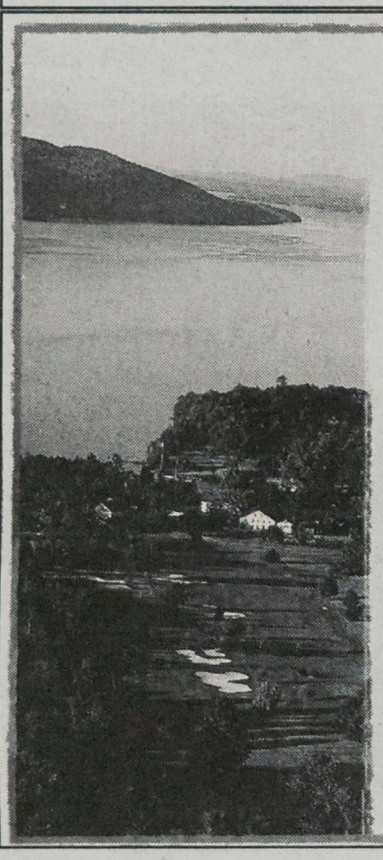

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Date	Time	Incident	Category	Location	Disposition
3/17/03	9:00 AM	Vandalism	Door	Johnson Memorial Building	No Suspects
3/18/03	9:20AM	Vandalism	Fire Extinguisher sprayed on vehicles	C lot	Open
3/18/03	9:20AM	Vandalism	Windshield Broken	C lot	Open
3/19/03	9:45AM	Vandalism	Lavatory Stalls	Pepin Gymnasium	No Suspects
3/19/03	11:05PM	Drug Violation	Marijuana	Battell Center	Referred to Commons Dean
3/10/03	10PM-12AM	Theft	MiddCard and Key	Bicentennial Hall	No Suspects
3/20/03	6;10PM	Collision Hit and Run	Non-Injury	College Street	Referred to MPD
3/29/03	5:30pm	Theft	Bike	Middlebury College Campus	Open
3/30/03	8:20PM	Collision Hit and Run	Non-injury	Old Chapel Road	Referred to Commons Dean
3/30/03	9:53PM	Vandalism	Door	Davis	Open
3/16/03-3/30/03	9:00PM	Theft	Sweatshirts	Proctor	No Suspects
3/31/03	10:00 pm	Vandalism	Broken Window	R lot	No Suspects
3/31/03	10:20 am	Vandalism	Discharged Fire Extingusher	Hesselgrave	Referred to Dean of Student Affairs
3/31/03 & 4/1/03	daytime	False Fire Alarm	Multiple Alarms	Multiple Locations	Referred to Dean of Student Affairs
3/31/03	unknown	Theft	Backpack/Glasses	Ross	No Suspects
4/3/03	10:22PM	Drug Violation	Marijuana	Hepburn	Referred to Commons Dean
4/4/03	3:00PM	Theft	Keys	Center For The Arts	No Suspects
4/6/03	3:00AM	Vandalism	Window	Battell Center	No Suspects
4/5/03	11:00 PM	Drug Violation		Stewart	Referred to Commons Dean

Study Assesses Economic Impact of College on Town

By Kelsey Rinehart
Local News Editor

On April 2, Middlebury College held a press conference at the Middlebury Inn to announce the findings of a recent study detailing the College's economic impact on the community. The study, conducted by Arthur Woolf and Richard Heaps of Northern Economic Consulting, Inc. (NEC), found that Middlebury College brings $125.2 million into Addison County each year and is the largest employer and largest source of wage income in the town of Middlebury and Addison County. In its 2002 list of the state's top employers, Vermont Business Magazine ranked Middlebury College at 13.

In his introduction, Middlebury College President John McCardell said that the investigation was an update of a similar study released by NEC in 1996 and noted that the exclusively positive nature of the report is due to the fact that it is "a College-initiated and College-sponsored document." McCardell said that the study "is something that would benefit from regular updating," as it uses methodology to gauge the College's economic impact, addressing the question of what the College's presence means to the town. McCardell stressed the necessity of basing analysis on factual information rather than on individual viewpoints, commenting, "When issues regarding the financial relationship between the town of Middlebury and the College arise, it's important to have real data rather than opinions." McCardell continued, "Each time the word 'burden' is used, [the study] may be a corrective to those who think in those terms." Still, McCardell remarked, "The purpose of this document is impossible to define." After briefly summarizing the study's findings, McCardell introduced Woolf, as well as Executive Director of the Addison County Chamber of Commerce, Linda Stearns.

Woolf then explained the process, results and significance of his study, "The Economic Impact of Middlebury College of The Economies of Middlebury Town and Addison County". The investigation, which drew its data from Middlebury College, a survey of its students and the State of Vermont, attempts to provide a thorough, though not exhaustive, analysis of the College's economic influence. The study states, "Middlebury College brings money into the local economy through student tuition payments, student spending at local businesses, spending by visitors to the campus, research and grant money and through a variety of other means."

> The total impact of Middlebury College on the town and county economies is large and positive.
>
> — NEC study, "The Economic Impact of Middlebury College of The Economies of Middlebury Town and Addison County"

Secretary of the College and Professor of Political Science Eric Davis attended the press conference. He commented, "The study shows that Middlebury College is definitely the 'economic engine' for both the town of Middlebury and Addison County. Because the College has been relatively less affected by the current economic downturn than other sectors of the economy (manufacturing and technology), Addison County has weathered these economic storms with relatively less damage than other parts of Vermont, [such as] Chittenden County, where IBM has laid off 1,000 people. This is good for all those who live and work in Addison County, not just those affiliated with the College."

The NEC study found that the College, in addition to employing 1,253 workers, due to a multiplier effect, creates 736 jobs in Addison County. The College is directly and indirectly responsible for roughly one out of every seven jobs, paying county residents $59.3 million in wages and benefits. Middlebury College, through economic activity generated at and by the College, also gives $10.3 million in taxes to the State of Vermont. Woolf noted that the College "raises everybody's income in the economy," estimating that the College's presence raised each salary in Addison County about 50 to 100 dollars.

The NEC study reports, "The most important source of export earnings in the Town of Middlebury is Middlebury College. The College exports services and brings in revenues from a variety of sources, including tuition, endowment income and gifts to the College. All of these revenue sources are the same as export earnings from a manufacturing facility." The study also points to student spending in the town of Middlebury as a source of export earnings. According to a Dec. 2002 student survey, students spend $2.7 million per year in town, while their visitors spend $2 million on hotel rooms, in restaurants and on other purchases.

This figure, however, is lower than the amount of student spending cited in the 1996 study. "The students at Middlebury are more thrifty," Woolf noted. "For whatever reason, they're not spending as much." Davis offered two possible explanations for this: one, "As the mix of stores in downtown Middlebury moves away from 'general merchants' and toward 'boutiques,' students find it harder to find basic items in downtown stores — an issue faced by town residents as well as by students." The other is that "students are making more purchases of clothing and other items from Web-based merchants."

Woolf said that the College is "very similar to an automobile plant, but in this case, what is being sold is a service" — the service of education, which Woolf noted is valued highly in Addison County. Woolf touched on Act 60, pointing out that people involved in higher education generally want to spend more on education, and that the more money spent, the higher taxes will be.

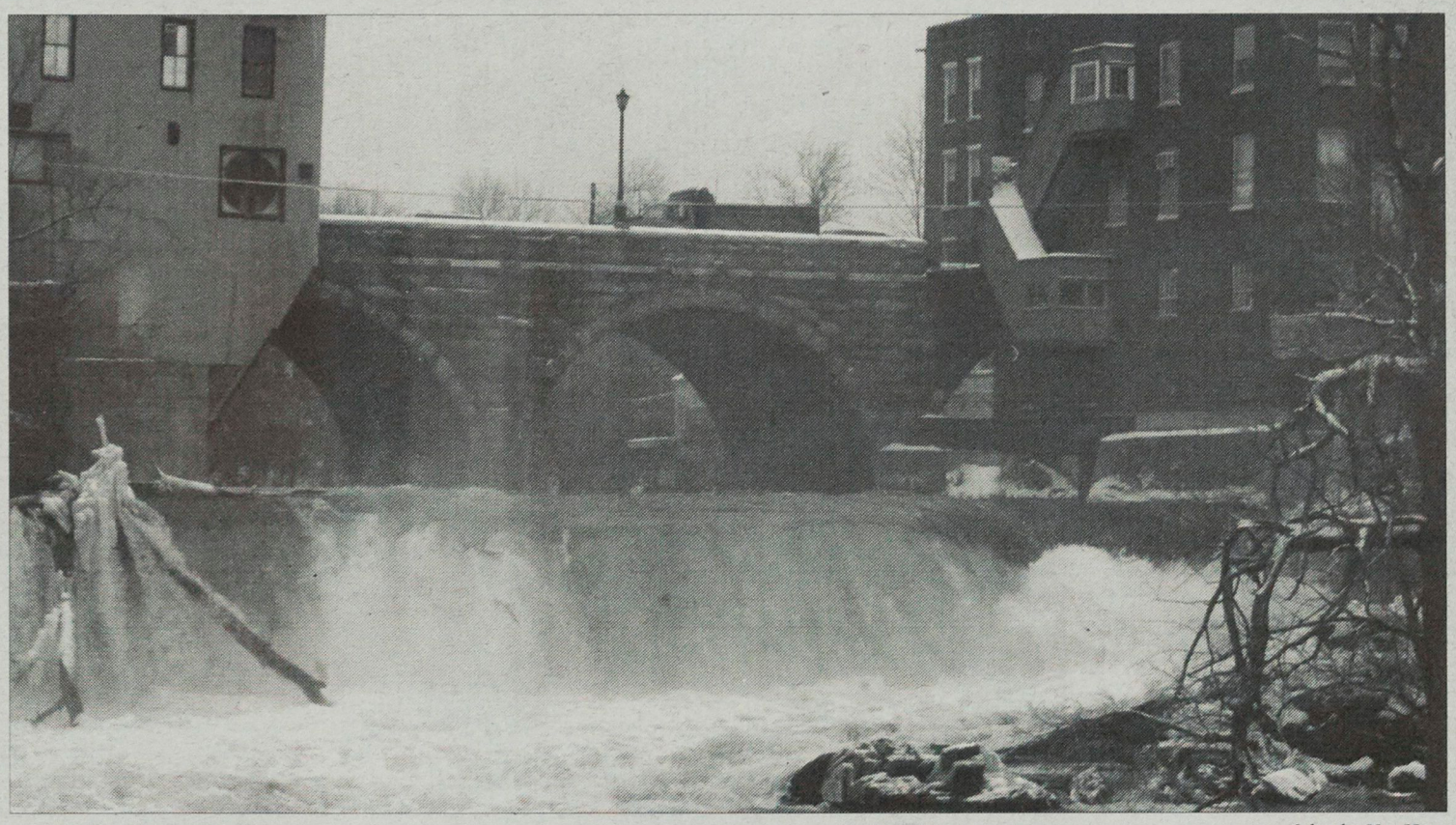
The study measures economic impacts on three levels: "The direct impact of the College itself on the local economy,the spending that occurs because of the presence of the College in the community, [and] the more indirect effects, which are generally known as multiplier effects." One example of a multiplier effect is that, when the College buys products from local businesses, "spending circulates in the economy and supports additional jobs and income in the community."

Stearns next presented the views of the Addison County Chamber of Commerce regarding the study. She noted that in every community there is one business, an "enhancer," she said, which, if it were removed, would cause "a drastic change." Stearns pointed to Middlebury College as that business and said that Addison County's vibrant identity is greatly enhanced by the image of "the New England town with a college." Stearns said that the $55.1 million spent in Addison County was "an enormous amount of buying power that allows our businesses to thrive."

Davis agreed that the College's presence in the community added something. "The cultural, athletic, library and other resources associated with the College make living in Addison County a desirable option for retired professionals." Davis did observe, however, that "much of the new home development associated

(see College Impact, page 9)

Slow April Thaw



Schuyler Van Horn

With winter yet to surrender to spring, *Otter Creeks Falls in Middlebury swells with some snowmelt. Patches of white continue to grace the sides of Otter Creek in the wake of near daily snowfall since the onset of April.*

BROOKLYN → RURAL REALITIES ← MIDDLEBURY

By Crystal Belle
Staff Writer

A New Yorker connected to nature is like a farmer on the subway — hard to imagine. I was once again reminded of my deficient understanding of nature in my Modern Poetry seminar. As we attempted to analyze Robert Frost's "The Oven Bird," I could not help but acknowledge the fact that I had never heard of such a bird. Besides the pigeons along New York City streets and the three canaries my mom purchased from the local pet store, I was never really exposed to other types of birds. Thanks to Frost's naturalistic vision, I was able to discover the oven bird. Seeing the word "oven" juxtaposed with the word "bird" initially prompted me to think of baked chicken, or some other kind of fowl destined for the dinner table.

Our professor, Jay Parini, explained that one of his former students actually wrote a paper on how the bird represented a turkey on Thanksgiving Day. Truthfully, I am not exactly sure where the student was from — city or countryside. However, I would bet any amount of money that this student, like myself, originated from a city environment. Why you ask? It's simple. Most urban folks find it hard to truly connect to nature as a result of their metropolitan milieu. As a result, when reading a poem like "The Oven Bird," the city-oriented mind is more prone to stray from naturalistic ties, while the more rural mind can easily relate to and appreciate nature's importance in everyday life.

As other students in the course went on to explain the natural qualities of the poem, I could not help but envision roast chicken. Of the eight students in the course, I know that at least four of them happen to be from the New England area. Once again, I am left as the naughty New Yorker.

So I bet some of you are wondering what an oven bird really is. Well, I'll tell you. The oven bird gets its name from the unusual nest it builds. This odd-looking structure, made from mud and strengthened with fibers and grass, is shaped like an old-fashioned baking oven. Most notably, the oven bird is usually found in South America, preventing both me and ruralites from truly relating to such a creature.

The actual meaning behind Frost's poem is that this oven bird "makes the solid tree trunks sound again." This can be interpreted as a voice of mortality stressing the idea that the joys of spring and of life are short-lived. The bird's song serves as a reminder of the inevitability of the fleeting nature of life. In this respect, both ruralites and urbanites can relate to this poem, for despite our hometowns, we are all mortal human beings. So despite geographical distances, we all stand on common ground when faced with universal truths such as life and death.

Middlebury College Organic Garden Gets A Boost from American Flatbread

By Megan O'Keefe
Assistant Local News Editor

On Saturday American Flatbread restaurant teamed up with the Middlebury College Organic Garden Group (MCOGG) to raise money for the development of the newly-established Middlebury College Organic Garden. Money from the fundraiser will be used to provide stipends to three students — Christopher Howell '04, Jean Hamilton '04 and Skye Borden '06 — who will spend their summer building "the shed, soil and soul" of the garden. George Schenk, the owner of Middlebury's American Flatbread, offered to donate $4 from every pizza sold on Saturday to benefit the garden project.

The garden, which sits on Loamy Knoll located west of Bicentennial Hall in easy walking distance from all locations on the College campus, was first planted in October 2002 with a cover crop of winter rye grass used to increase soil fertility. The planting of spring and summer crops will result in a produce yield beginning in July or August. The garden site, called Kestral Knoll, is three acres in size and is surrounded by open fields, hedgerows and young forests. Currently, planting has only occurred on 1/8 acre, but the MCOGG hopes that "this long-term initiative will grow over the next 15 years to one to two acres of annuals and a large perennial "forest garden" designed by students using Permaculture design principles." Greenhouses, a shed and a drilled well will all eventually be a part of the organic garden. Small mobile greenhouses based on designs by renowned winter gardner Eliot Coleman will allow students to grow hearty, cold-weather greens into the month of February.

According to MCOGG, "Students and community members share afternoons of work and conversation at the site, yielding a unique intimacy with the local landscape, knowledge of sustainable food systems, a greater sense of community for all, time to think and, of course, fresh vegetables for Middlebury College Dining Halls and on-campus events." The garden "will work cooperatively with local farmers and will actively avoid competing with them by selling only within the College."

> At one point, the wait to sit down was over an hour long. I saw so many friendly faces of students who had obviously come to support us.
>
> — Bennet Konesni '04.5, managing director of the Middlebury College Organic Garden

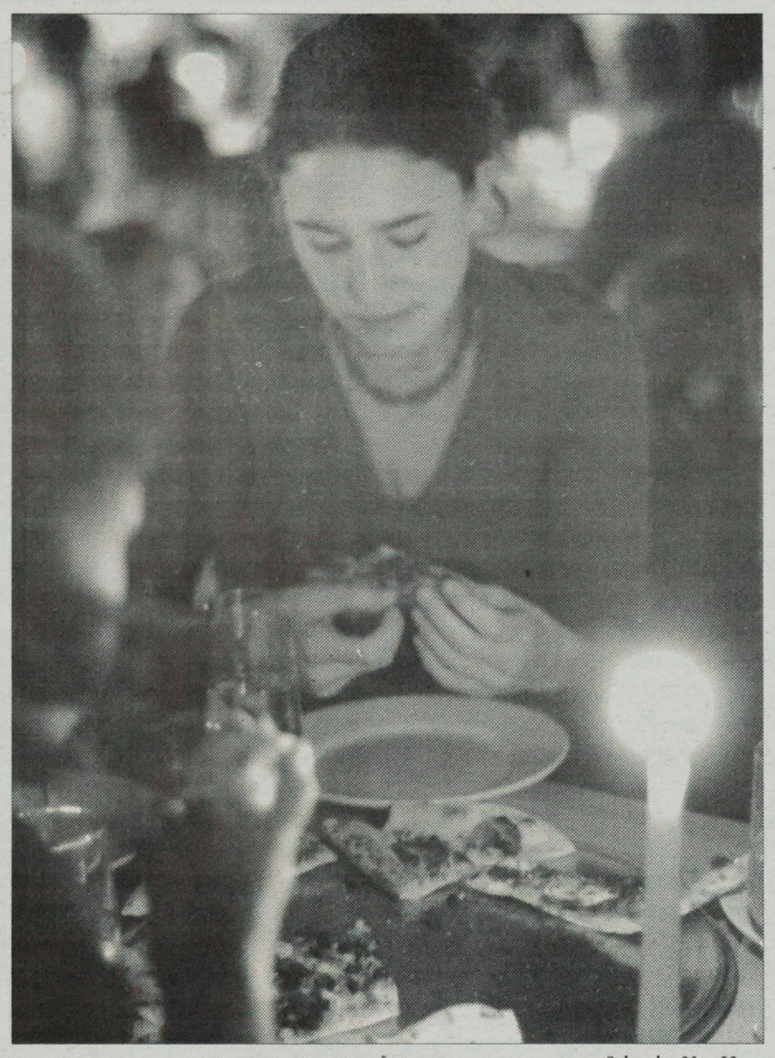
Eventually the garden will be planted with red oak lettuce, spinach, mache, squash, beans, corn, pumpkins, garlic, tomatoes, kale, beets, endive, escarole, radicchio, cucumbers, leeks, musculin and pak choi. Not only will the garden be used to grow vegetables, fruit and flowers, but members hope that it will "foster community, enrich classroom education and increase student and community contact with land and knowlege of place.

Additionally, the MCOGG has also enterprisingly converted an agricultural business model known as "Community Supported Agriculture" into "Commons Supported Agriculture" in order to gain funding and support for the garden. Atwater, Ross and Wonnacott Commons each purchased one share in the garden, while Cook Commons purchased just over half a share.

In this risk sharing agreement, the Commons agreed to provide certain initial funding for the project and will receive, in return, organic produce for commons dinners and service opportunities based at the garden. According to the MCOGG plan for the system, Middlebury College Organic Garden will provide each commons with a forum to build community and will yield the fruits of that community — fresh vegetables weekly for commons dinners and events. Ted Lester '05, co-chair of the Atwater Commons Council, said, "We hope to get a return next year — vegetables at Chateau dinners, plus Atwater Days at the garden."

Additional funding and donations of supplies for the garden have come from the Middlebury Student Government Association, and businesses including Renee's Garden, High Mowing Seeds and Johnny's.

Cooperation between the MCOGG and American Flatbread developed after Visiting Scholar in Environmental Studies Bill McKibben and the students in his Winter Term course, Sustainable Food Production, were invited by owner George Schenk to dinner at the restaurant.



Schuyler Van Horn

Middlebury students flocked to American Flatbread on Saturday night to support the Middlebury College Organic Garden Group.

Several of the students in McKibben's course spoke with Schenk about their personal involvement with the Middlebury College Organic Garden. Because American Flatbread serves pizza made "with organic flour, organic tomatoes, many organic vegetables and herbs, local cheeses, good olive oil and fresh garlic," Schenk expressed immediate enthusiasm for the student initiative to create an organic garden.

Later, when Amber Trotter '06, a member of MCOGG, met Schenk at a Vermont Fresh Network event, American Flatbread extended the offer to help the Middlebury group raise funds necessary for upcoming projects. Jill Hindle '97, who is employed at American Flatbread, said, "We try to do a lot of outreach. The more outreach we can do with Middlebury College, the better."

Bennett Konesni '04.5, managing director of MCOG told *The Middlebury Campus* that participation in the fundraiser at Flatbread on Saturday was, "Amazing!" "At one point," Konesni said, "the wait to sit down was over an hour long. I saw so many friendly faces of students who had obviously come to support us. I knew there was an interest on campus in organic farming but I didn't know it was this big."

Early estimates indicate that almost $800 was raised for the garden during the event.

Schuyler Van Horn

American Flatbread serves up pizzas Saturday, giving $4 from each sale to the College's organic garden.

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Burlington Air National Guard Ready to Protect Vermont

By Greg Duggan
Staff Writer

Although not a large training ground for soldiers, the Vermont Air National Guard's members are ready to ship out to the Middle East should a command come calling them to combat. Located in South Burlington, the Vermont Air National Guard houses the 158th fighter wing, "The Green Mountain Boys," and its fleet of F-16 Fighting Falcon aircraft.

During times of peace, the base flies training missions so that pilots can hone their skills. Captain Jeffrey Roosevelt explained in an interview with *The Middlebury Campus* that each time a plane takes off, a lot of work goes into flight preparation, whether it be maintenance or support for the plane. "There are constantly projects being worked on," explained Roosevelt. These projects can vary from maintaining and upgrading the facilities to updating the paperwork and files of 1,000 members of the Air National Guard.

The Air National Guard plays a role at both the state and federal levels. The Guard Web site says its state role is "to provide assistance to the State of Vermont for use during local and statewide disasters or emergencies, to protect life and property and preserve peace and public safety." Roosevelt elaborated on this concept, giving the example of ice storms in recent years. During the storms, Roosevelt said, "The National Guard played a big part in emergency relief — generators, things like that, actually milking cows."

The Web site says that federally, the Air National Guard provides "the United States Air Force with combat-ready personnel and equipment for utilization during times of war or national emergency."

> The National Guard played a big part in emergency relief – generators, things like that, actually milking cows.
>
> –Captain Jeffery Roosevelt

After the Sept. 11 attacks, activity increased at the base. Rather than flying training missions, the F-16's were used as combat air patrols over New York City and other large metropolitan areas. Flights with that specific purpose began decreasing last August, but Roosevelt assured that guard members were still "ready to answer the call" if needed.

Since Sept. 11, approximately 85 guard members have been deployed worldwide. About 80 members are stationed in the Central Command Area, made up of Southwest Asia, the Middle East, Northern Africa and the Gulf. Jefferson did not have exact numbers, but assumed that some of these servicemen and women could be facing action in Iraq.

When asked about the role the Vermont Air National Guard would play in the event of an attack on the United States, Jefferson could not give specific details, but expained, "It really depends on what's asked of us." He referred to the two separate responsibilities of the Air National Guard: "The federal purpose, which is war fighting, and then also a state role, which is emergency help." If some sort of attack on the nation "were to happen," Jefferson explained, "it would be to respond according to what the higher-ups want."

The most likely candidates to give commands would be North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) or the Air Force, but orders could come from a number of different places. NORAD, a joint organization serving Canada and the United States, has the motto, "Deter, Detect and Defend Against Air and Space Threats to North America." Jefferson said the organization became much more prominent after Sept. 11.

While the Guard members may have a limited role in the current war, their presence provides reassurance. As Jefferson said, "They're trained and prepared to answer the call."

War Hits Home

Two Vermont Men Die While Serving in Iraq

By Megan O'Keefe
Assistant Local News Editor

Erik Halvorsen, 40, an Army pilot from Bennington, Vt., was killed on Wednesday when the Black Hawk helicopter he was piloting crashed near the Iraqi city of Karbala. The Chief Warrant Officer 4th Class was a career soldier who had fought in the first Gulf War and had been stationed in Bosnia and Korea. Halversen's mother, Dorothy Halversen, and his sister, Karen Loebe, have both expressed opposition to the war. Loebe told *The Burlington Free Press* that she was preparing to paint a large sign outside of her house. The sign will read: "Revenge never repairs an injury; it only creates more. Shame on you, Bush, for starting a war. My brother is dead, and what was it for?" Despite her own opposition, Dorothy Halversen says she believes it is crucial that soldiers feel supported.

Mark Evnin, 21, a Marine corporal from South Burlington, was killed Thursday in combat in Iraq. A scout and sniper with the First Marine Division, Evnin was shipped to Kuwait in February. Evnin's mother, Mindy Evnin, told *The Burlington Free Press* that her son died at 1 p.m. Iraq time during a firefight. "I want him buried in Burlington and with full military honors," she said. "He was proud to be a Marine, and I'm sure he died feeling that he was doing what he should do."

College Impact

(continued from page 7)

with this market is taking place in Weybridge, Cornwall and New Haven, rather than in Middlebury. This is both because the tax rates in the outlying towns are somewhat lower than in Middlebury and because it is easier, and less expensive, to acquire buildable land in the outlying towns than in Middlebury."

Woolf, in his analysis of the NEC study, conceded that the study did not take into account several elements, two of which were the facilities that the College provides and student work-study jobs. Perhaps the most significant aspect of town- college relations that the study did not consider is student volunteer involvement in the local community. McCardell noted that about 1,000 students are involved in some kind of volunteer service in the community, which is impossible to quantify.

The study concludes, "The total impact of Middlebury College on the town and county economies is large and positive. The direct and indirect impacts of the College help to maintain the health, diversity and vitality of the Addison County and Middlebury Town economies and also provide a net fiscal benefit to the State of Vermont."

also

coming soon to Campus newstands...

Editorial

Refining the Commons for the Here and Now

Last week's annual room draw again saw the redistribution of student residences for the new academic year. Each year, students go to room draw and pick rooms based partially on their commons assignment, but with the option to switch commons. The chaos of room draw highlights one of the weaknesses of the commons system in allowing students to switch their living assignments and therefore switch their commons affiliation.

We support giving students the chance to live where they chose, yet the musical chairs played in switching commons highlights the problem of a lack of continuity in supervision by deans, not to mention the loss of a commons-inspired sense of community.

A touchstone of the commons system is the decentralized dean's offices, with their strategic locations inside many first-year dorms. This allows students to form valuable support networks and friendships with administrators. The concept is highly merited and useful to first-year students. What becomes, however, of these and other commons social networks beyond a student's first year?

In many cases, students switch out of their commons, leaving behind the interactions of their first year. Personal relationships with deans begin afresh.

Middlebury College prides itself on the accessibility of its faculty and administrators. We do not see this commitment wavering, only an area where it could be improved. In several years, students will have opportunities to remain within their commons as new dorms come on-line for Atwater and later Brainerd Commons. Yet for the here and now, students should retain relationships with their first-year deans, if they so chose, based not merely on continued personal interaction, but with the option to refer to a dean with whom they feel they have a rapport.

The commons system is not perfect yet. Its vision will take a number of years to come into fruition as a positive step for Middlebury. In the meantime, we suggest that students retain relationships with first-year deans both of their own volition and also in a manner that is recognized by the College regardless of changed living arrangements.

The Refugee Experience from Tanzania to Kenyon Arena

A one-of-a-kind event will take place Saturday in Kenyon Arena. Organized by senior Brian Hoyer and representing the culmination of hard work by a multitude students, the Middlebury Refugee Camp Simulation brings home to Middlebury a snapshot of the profound social problems many African nations face.

Too often Africa is overlooked in the world media and mindset, yet the suffering of people on the continent is too real to be ignored. It calls for awareness, charity and compassion. The situation also demands education if problems are to be solved. The first-hand experience of Middlebury students putting on the simulation should make the event as "real" as possible and begin this educational process.

Moreover, the United States, especially of late, has been viewed with a lack of generosity and esteem. Though our country may or may not be the world's policeman, we are its most powerful economy and home to millions concerned about the suffering of others. As students at both an American and international university, we should embrace this opportunity to learn about Africa so that we might not merely help, but also tackle the perceived international image of Americans as selfish and aloof. We have a tremendous capacity in this nation and on this campus to do good and in this respect, *The Campus* hopes that the simulation is well-attended. We also commend the efforts of the simulation's organizers.

The Middlebury Campus

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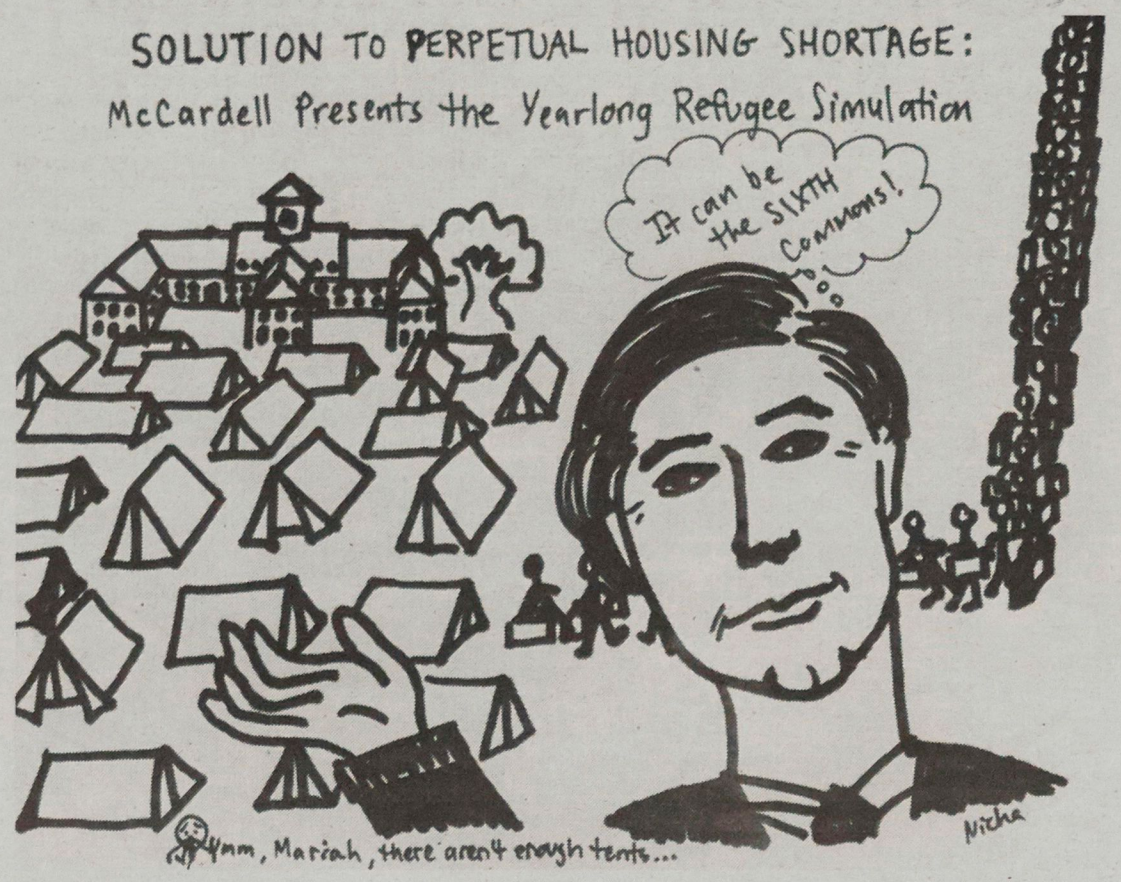
SOLUTION TO PERPETUAL HOUSING SHORTAGE:
McCardell Presents the Yearlong Refugee Simulation
It can be the SIXTH Commons!
Mmm, Mariah, there aren't enough tents...
Micha

Democracy After War Unrealistic

-Ryan Hisner'06-

Pro-war advocates often assume that after the United States has successfully overthrown Saddam Hussein, it will install a benign leader and bring democracy to Iraq. This will, they argue, improve the life of the Iraqi people. But how do we know if this will happen? We could take the government's word for it. Or we could look at the governments the United States has overthrown and then given power to in the past.

Let's start with Brazil. In 1961 Joao Goulart was elected president. His leftist policies and involvement with Brazilian labor and peasant organizations greatly disturbed the United States. Robert Kennedy confronted this growing threat to U.S. business interests by telling Goulart to adopt pro-American policies or face reductions in U.S. aid. In 1963 a military coup occurred with the full support of the United States. Lincoln Gordon, the U.S. ambassador to Brazil at the time, said the revolution should "create a greatly improved climate for private investments."

The new government destroyed the labor movement and instituted policies favoring the wealthy at the expense of the poor. This eventually led to appalling conditions as seen in recent years, where, according to Amnesty International, children have been forced to the streets to support their families and are then tortured, beaten and killed by police. There are other problems as well.

According to the Brazilian Health Ministry, hundreds of thousands of children die of hunger each year. The primary school dropout rate is 80 percent and slave laborers are forced to work 16 hours a day and are beaten or tortured. Half the farmland is owned by one percent of the farmers, seven million abandoned children must beg and steal to survive and fewer children are vaccinated than in Tanzania and Botswana. All this after, according to Gordon, "the single most decisive victory of freedom in the mid-twentieth century." All this has transpired in one of the most resource-rich countries in the world. A victory indeed.

> Panama is another sparkling success story. After the 1989 U.S. invasion, in which there were widespread reports of massacres by U.S. troops, poverty rose 14 percent.

Guatemala, where U.S.-backed coups laid the path for Guatemalan "development," is another example. Today 87 percent of the population lives in poverty and 72 percent don't get enough to eat. Forty percent of the population lacks drinking water and two percent owns 70 percent of the land. Since the United States took over, an estimated 200,000 Guatemalans have been killed.

Panama is another sparkling success story. After the 1989 U.S. invasion, in which there were widespread reports of massacres by U.S. troops, poverty rose 14 percent. A post-invasion U.N. report revealed horrific effects on health, food, education, housing and culture. Human rights violations have increased, and according to a USAID study, use of narcotics has quadrupled. Panama's Congress reports that drug trafficking has doubled and money laundering has "flourished," as was widely predicted.

The Dominican Republic offers another interesting case. In 1963, a year after the first-ever

(see Post-War, page 12)

Opinions Submission Policy

The Opinions pages of *The Middlebury Campus* provide a forum for constructive and respectful dialogue on substantive issues. With this in mind, *The Campus* reserves the right to deny publication of all or part of a submission for reasons including, but not limited to: the making of assertions based on hearsay; the relation of private conversations; the libelous mention of unverifiable events; the use of vulgar language or personal attacks. Any segment of a submitted article that contains any of the aforementioned will be removed before publication. Contributors will be allowed to reference prior articles published in the Opinions section or announcements for the public record. *The Campus* will not accept or print anonymous letters. The opinions expressed by contributors to the Opinions section, as well as reviews, columns, editorial comics and other commentary, are views of the individual contributor and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the newspaper.

The Campus welcomes letters to the editor at 250 words or less, or opinions submissions at 700 words or less. Submit works to campus@middlebury.edu, Drawer 30 or directly to the Opinions Editor by 5 p.m. Tuesday. *The Campus* retains the right to edit all submissions.

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Destruction of Iraq is Not Liberation

-Wellington Lyons '04.5-

Saddam Hussein is a ruthless dictator who has maintained power by murdering and torturing many thousands of his political opponents. And yet I am still ashamed at what our government is doing in Iraq. As we inflict our unparalleled military might on one of the weakest armies in the world, we, as Americans and as human beings, are in danger of becoming callous and numb to human suffering.

Our media displays images of incinerated Iraqi tanks, burning buildings and shattered cities. Undeniably, in the more fervently pro-war enclaves of America, such images elicit cheers when they flicker on the TV screen. Even here in Middlebury, Vt., some are sure to take pleasure in the suffering of our perceived enemy. Such behavior is not patriotism. It is sadism. Schadenfreude is not an American value. But when we seek to save the country of Iraq by destroying it, many of us are left with the uneasy notion that death means progress.

Some Americans continue to regard our invasion of Iraq as a liberation movement. If indeed this is a liberation, it has resulted in the deaths and suffering of thousands and thousands of Iraqis who have been killed in a tragedy that is Orwellian in name. We are implored by our government to ignore such uncomfortable facts. We are told to forget the fact that many of the Iraqi men our troops are shooting at from the front already have guns being pushed into their backs. When American soldiers return home and realize that they were not shooting at volunteers but at conscripts, many will reconsider the justice of their actions. In bombing a country into submission and in fomenting its civil strife for the purpose of our government choosing a sovereign state's leader, we have become little better than terrorists. We are using violence against a people for political ends. When you drop bombs that level entire blocks, there is no distinction between civilian and combatant. This is not justice. This is not liberation.

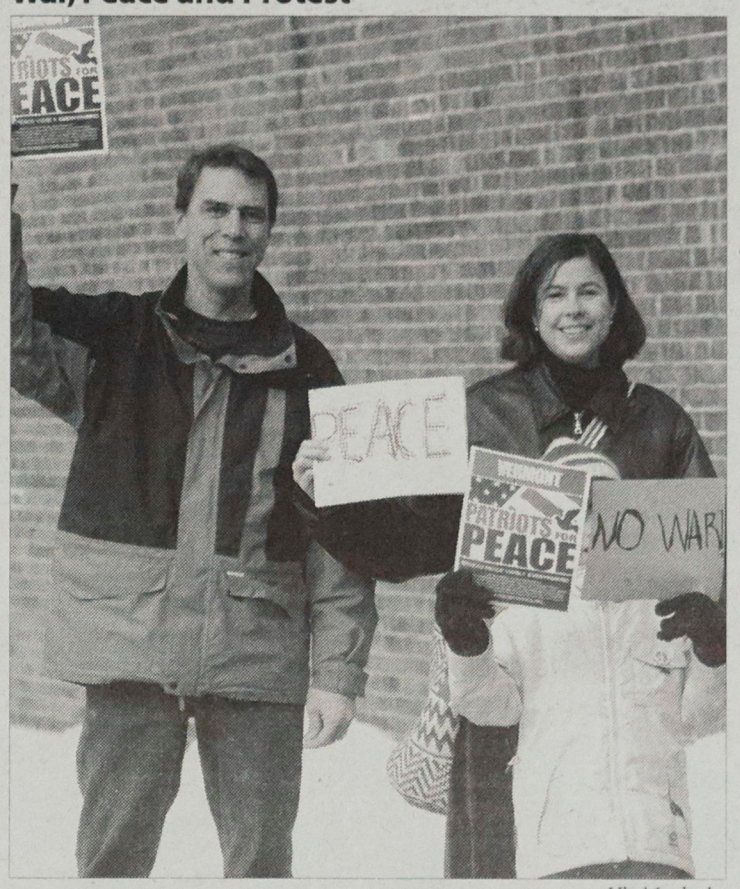
All of this bloodshed could have been avoided. A great number of international observers believed that the inspections were working. But when the inspections worked, our demands changed. And now here we are, bombing a people into submission because this is the course of action our president believed would get him the highest approval ratings. Granted it has, but at what cost? Thousands of grieving Iraqi relatives would be able to tell him simply enough, if he ever cared to listen.

Our *causus belli* is not based in the doctrine of humanitarian intervention. We are waging something entirely new — preventative war. If we are to believe the administration, we are currently destroying Iraq in order to preserve our safety. We are at war because we fear that one day, the government of Iraq might acquire weapons of mass destruction, and that one day, the government of Iraq might provide those weapons to terrorists, who might, one day, use these weapons to attack America. While this renegade philosophy focuses strongly on tactics, it entirely ignores motives. I believe we would all be safer in the long run to focus our energies on examining the roots of terrorism instead of spending so many dollars and lives fighting against a single potential threat.

The Iraqi people have been held hostage by a repressive regime. In seeking to bring that regime to an end, we have killed too many innocent hostages. I don't know about you, but that doesn't make me feel any safer.

Wellington Lyons is a political science major from North Yarmouth, Maine.

War, Peace and Protest



Vlad Lodoaba

Burlington-based Patriots for Peace *continues to excite and inspire Vermonters to rally against the war in Iraq.*

Moynihan and Kelly Pass Away

Shea Remembers Senator and Journalist as Strong Patriots

-Dan Shea '04-

I am going to talk about the war in Iraq. Not about its geopolitical causes or consequences, but about some of the casualties that have occurred during its run. These casualties are the memories of two great Americans, whose deaths this past week were adumbrated by troop movements. I ask you now to take a moment to remember Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Michael Kelly, politically-inclined Irish-Catholics, both of a school which, in its candor and eloquence, takes no prisoners — of a school whose gradual disappearance can only leave a hole in America's conscience.

Former U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, representing New York from 1977 to 2001, died last week at the age of 76 from complications following an appendectomy. A Middlebury College-educated academic who entered politics in order to improve the society he studied, Moynihan was famously sometimes-right and sometimes-wrong in his methods, but his posture was always a morally erect one.

Thus it is a sign of his tragedy that Moynihan's Capitol Hill colleagues were more apt to listen to him because of the poetic lilt in his language than because they too felt for the common man. This came to bear during the Reagan years as, having foretold in 1980 the collapse of the Soviet Union and seeing no reason for his fellow legislators to be military wastrels, Moynihan called for increased domestic spending to little avail.

Now it is fate's con that a man who tirelessly and thoughtfully — and often without immediate results — made a career of fighting for the lower rungs of the American socio-economic ladder, has since been deprived of a fruitful period of retirement. Still, Moynihan's ideas remain, and it is they that indicate the man's character — a character from which we can learn. Although today's Middkids attend a different College on the Hill from the one at which Moynihan enrolled, here's hoping that some of us will lend a life long ear to our consciences, as Pat Moynihan did his.

Tragedy is compounded when death points its bony finger at a man young in years, and Michael Kelly's passing has especially affected me. The 46-year-old Kelly, killed on April 4 en route to Baghdad with the 3rd Infantry Division of the U.S. Army, was a journalist able, as colleague Ken Ringle eulogized, to "delight in [his craft] not for any illusion of status, but for the joy of language and the chance to prod people into thinking."

An unknown Kelly's 1990 Gulf War reporting — which is literally breathtaking 12 years later — earned him a staff position at *The New York Times*. Writing columns for publications up and down the East Coast, he became the editor-in-chief of *The Atlantic Monthly* in 1999, a position he held with great success until stepping down last fall. Often intoning against the hypocrisy of politicians and the media, in recent months Kelly criticized the hyperbolic rhetoric of the anti-war movement: "It is hard, if rewarding, work being the Conscience of Our Culture," he, himself a Conscience of Our Culture, quipped about the left.

Last Friday, the penultimate day of Kelly's short but prolific life, I read the last Michael Kelly piece that *The Atlantic* was to publish before his death. The article argued against "phony" anti-warism while a "short, exceedingly one-sided conflict" stands before us. Tonight, I thought about the irony of this article: "It wasn't short enough for a good man to escape with his life."

Yet the state school-educated Kelly, like the Moynihan whose knowledge of poverty came from a childhood in the Oklahoma Dust Bowl and Hell's Kitchen, had to experience his subject firsthand. According to the Third Infantry's commanding officers, the physically diminutive writer insisted that he ride at the head of the battalion. And he did.

Please remember fondly Moynihan and Kelly and the silver tongues that twisted Washington's ossified mouths into frowns. Raraeaves in their scruples, their souls surely alighted in Heaven a half hour before the devil learned of their deaths.

It is for America to pray that the next wave of second- and third-generation immigrants to the United States proves to be just as principled but less "eventually heart-breaking" — if this world allows for that.

Junior Dan Shea is a math major from Belmont, Mass.

Hussein Indisputably Evil

-Michael O'Brien '04-

Even as the last cities begin to fall in Iraq, debate on the war continues all over the world — not surprising, given that the entire world will be, and already has been, forever changed by the conflict. Instead of a general move toward clarity of argument, however, almost all parties in this universal discussion have chosen to ignore or smokescreen any facts that don't support their position.

I would like to respond to what I believe is one of these widespread obviations of truth — Wellington Lyon's contention that Saddam Hussein really isn't that bad of a guy — which appeared in the "Liberal Voice" column by Lyons in the last issue of *The Middlebury Campus* ("War with Iraq: Is the United States Government Justified in Attacking Iraq?," *The Middlebury Campus* April 2, 2003.)

Were one to judge from the first couple of paragraphs, one would think the article would go on to cite facts to prove that the Pentagon's denouncement of Hussein's rule was "the most obviously grotesque falsehood recently vomited forth by our government's propaganda machine," a statement that ironically shares the extremism being criticized in these government releases. No proof is given; instead the article embarks on a critique of the "coalition of the willing" — pardon me — I believe "coalition of the killing."

Via a citation of Amnesty International, Afghanistan and Georgia both come under fire. According to the organization's Web site, however, the number of deaths resulting from human rights abuses in Georgia doesn't even come to a dozen. And every instance of torture or the abuse of women in Afghanistan comes from the heyday of the Taliban — though it's certainly true that Afghanistan had little choice but to join the coalition.

Even the horror and the chaos in Colombia, however, doesn't compare to that in the countries Lyons suggests that the U.S. should have gotten on our side: Russia and China. Russia's oppressive war on Chechnya has resulted in hundreds of deaths, most famously in the recent Moscow theater incident in which hundreds of civilians were hospitalized or killed by the Russian police's use of gas. China merely executed 2,468 of its citizens last year, often in unjust or hurried trials. But with enemies like these, who needs friends?

The main point of my article, however, is to highlight the abuses of Hussein's regime. Too often the most we hear are vague generalizations of torture and maybe a reference to the gassing of the Kurds, which fits well with the right's program of weapons-scare tactics. Around 100,000 Kurds were killed in that attack. In my research, I have found that Hussein is most likely responsible for the outright murder of 200,000 more of his own countrymen.

Certainly it is an exaggeration to call "Hussein's rule the worst in world history," as Stalin or Hitler, though both dead now, probably are more competitive in that category than Hussein. But then, I don't want the would-be mass-murdering dictators of the world to be convinced they're in the race for some elite prize.

One of the most horrid facets of Hussein's regime is not simply the number of the dead, but the torture most have had to endure before passing on. Amnesty International's extensive report on the "Systematic Torture of Political Prisoners" describes how prisoners were mutilated, electrically shocked, beaten and tortured in ways I will not print in a *Campus* piece. Despite being an ostensibly secularist state, common fundamentalist Islamic forms of punishment such as the severing of hands and feet were introduced in the last decade.

In fact, over the past few years Iraq has instituted a "return to faith"

(see Hussein, page 12)

A Continuing Debate

North Korea Proves Threatening

- Michael Crowley '05 -

It was with great interest that I read Sara Yun's article in last week's edition of *The Middlebury Campus* ("America's Focus on Iraq Neglects a North Korean Threat," *The Middlebury Campus*, April 2, 2003).

However, I found the article to be disappointing, one sided and presenting a wholly inaccurate picture of North Korea.

Yun is right in pointing out that North Korea represents a major foreign policy threat, but I feel that she has underestimated the gravity of that threat.

The current nuclear crisis, Yun claims, stems directly from our policy concerning North Korea.

A much more accurate explanation is Kim Jong Il's unending thirst for power that has driven him to force his nation into becoming a military superpower in Asia.

The goal of his reign of terror has been an attempt to increase the military power of North Korea by increasing the size of its military and by subsidizing their military industries.

North Korea, one of the world's most impoverished nations, with a GDP per capita of under $1,000, spends over 31 percent of its GDP on its military.

This obscene spending on defense occurs while some five to six million North Koreans depend on international food aid so as to avoid starvation.

North Korea has remained economically stagnant over the past 30 years because of its inefficient and military-centric economy.

The rest of the world, most notably the United States-protected South Korea, has grown by leaps and bounds, while North Koreans face starvation, empty shelves and poor healthcare.

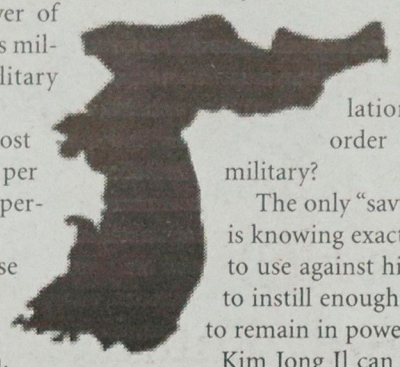
North Korea's largest industry, and indeed largest export, is arms and arms technology.

So far, every weapon produced in North Korea has been sold in the international market to other volatile nations.

> Kim Jong Il can be directly blamed for many of North Korea's present problems. He has prioritized the military over his people and he has kept North Korea isolated from the rest of the world.

Remember that incident a few months ago when we discovered a shipment of missiles heading towards Yemen — they were coming from North Korea.

Kim Jong Il is perhaps one of the worst leaders in the world. Who else would let their country fall into such poverty, isolation and despair in order to pursue a large military?



The only "savvy" that he displays is knowing exactly how much force to use against his own people so as to instill enough fear that he is able to remain in power.

Kim Jong Il can be directly blamed for many of North Korea's present problems. He has prioritized the military over his people and he has kept North Korea isolated from the rest of the world.

North Korea has backed itself into its own corner by constantly violating of nonproliferation treaties and by issuing threats to turn the United States "citadel of imperialists into a sea of fire."

This is not the rhetoric of a nation lacking evil intentions.

Yun closes by blasting the Bush policy towards both the Koreas and extolling the virtues of former South Korean leader Kim Dae Jung.

Yes, he did indeed win the Nobel Peace Prize, however it wasn't until January of this year that the world learned, and he acknowledged, that he paid North Korea almost $400 million a few days before the summit to secure their attendance.

It's great to win a Nobel Prize, but it certainly loses something when everyone learns that you had to buy it.

Finally, to satisfy Yun's demands, the United States is indeed pursuing a multilateral diplomatic solution to the Korean problem, working especially hard to put together a coalition of Asian nations to denounce the development of nuclear weapons by North Korea, despite their continual refusals to negotiate with us or other Asian nations.

Michael Crowley is a sophomore international politics and economics major from Basking Ridge, New Jersey.

Post-War Problems

(continued from page 10)

free elections in the Dominican Republic, a military coup took place, fully supported by the United States. Two years later the people tried to overthrow the military regime and reinstate the elected president, but the United States intervened and then watched as civilians were slaughtered. In the 1970s under the U.S. imposed government, political murders were rife, wages declined and the country was opened up to foreign (U.S.) exploitation. By 1985, 90 percent of the population was malnourished. Such is the legacy of a U.S. installed government.

Similar things happened in Iran, where a CIA-sponsored coup put the Shah in power, leading to what Amnesty International called "a history of torture which is beyond belief," and in Indonesia, where the U.S.-backed General Suharto butchered 700,000 on his way to power. The list is far from complete.

Why would Iraq be any different than any of these countries, especially when the president and half his administration are oil magnates? Make no mistake, the U.S. government does not care about the Iraqi people or the atrocities they suffer. Otherwise it wouldn't have contributed to such atrocities in the past.

Ryan Hisner is from Decatur, Indiana.

Hussein Not to Be Ignored

Volatile Regime is Dangerous

(continued from page 11)

campaign to garner support from surrounding Islamic countries. This campaign has had a deadly effect on Iraqi women, who are often killed outside their own homes by Uday Hussein's Fedayeen Saddam. Execution is accomplished via the barbaric method of beheading with a sword. The crimes for which all of these tortures are applied are often contrived, of a political nature, or both.

The only grotesquerie I can see is in Hussein's regime and in those who attempt to ignore this evil so that a perfectly unblemished extremist view of the world can emerge.

For me it is not so easy to be "anti-war" or "pro-war," because the easy solutions never end up being the most accurate. As comforting as creative misspellings like "Faux News" may be to some, they're only preaching to the choir. Instead of always trying to prove ourselves right, let's try to find out what's right, and work from there.

Michael O'Brien is a literary studies major from Dallas, Texas.

Middle Ground

-Fahim Ahmed '03-

As the U.S.-led coalition advances into the streets of Baghdad — signaling the imminent demise of Saddam Hussein's regime — the dogs of war have been unleashed over the control of post-war Iraq. While the military battle over Iraq may conclude in the next few weeks with a coalition victory, the outcome of the political and diplomatic battle to ensue thereafter appears far less certain. In a war that has challenged long-standing global alliances, consensus over the nature of post-war administration in Iraq is far from achieved.

The United States, the United Kingdom, Security Council members France, Germany and Russia, Turkey, the United Nations and the exiled Iraqi opposition forces have determined their positions in this intense diplomatic battle over the control of Iraq. The views and positions on the future of Iraq after Hussein are as divisive as the interests and stakes of the key players in this conflict. Each player strives to either wrest control or ensure for itself a significant role in the post-war administration, in order to safeguard its own political, financial or security interests.

The United States has, thus far, maintained its position that the post-war administration in Iraq will be configured at the choosing of the U.S.-led coalition, and not at the behest of the United Nations. The United States sees the United Nations as playing a limited role, confined to areas such as the distribution of humanitarian aid, rather than administering a trusteeship in the model of East Timor. The U.S. position, as articulated by Colin Powell to Secretary General Kofi Annan, holds that since it had taken the "political risk" of removing the Iraqi regime, it is only appropriate that the U.S. lead the political reforms of Iraq.

The U.S. hard-line stance on the question of post-war Iraq has therefore resurfaced the initial skepticism on actual motives underlying its push for military action. The stated rationale for a U.S.-led occupation is: (1) to maintain the territorial integrity of Iraq and its neighbors; (2) to find chemical and biological weapons that will validate its pursued doctrine of preemptive war; and (3) to install a representative and democratic civilian administration.

The stated objectives, however, belie the underlying motives of U.S. leadership in post-war reconstructions. First, it is in its economic interest that the United States administers Iraq's oil reserves to prevent fluctuation in world prices that may delay a recovery in the U.S economy. A leading role of the United States over the management of Iraqi national assets may also minimize its own spending on foreign aid to Iraq that it would have otherwise incurred had the reconstruction been conducted under U.N. auspices.

Second, it is in its geo-strategic interest that the future Iraqi administration be not only democratic, but also closely aligned with the United States, to tip the regional balance of power against its adversary Iran. A Shiite dominated administration in Iraq may foster closer ties with Iran, and a significant U.S. role in the post-war interim administration may prevent that undesirable outcome. Third, it is in its financial interest that leading U.S. firms, some of which have strong ties with the Bush administration, execute the lucrative rebuilding contracts.

For the United Nations, its very relevance — questioned and doubted during the diplomatic fallout that preceded the war — may well rest in its role in the post-war reconstruction of Iraq. The United Nations finds itself caught between a rock and a very hard place — it cannot legitimize the invasion that occurred without its consent, nor can it walk into oblivion by removing itself from the rebuilding process. Thus, the United Nations pursues the treacherous course of pushing for a leadership role in post-war Iraq while maintaining its reservations over the legitimacy and legality of the war.

Security Council members including France, Russia and Germany have their own economic interest in the rebuilding. Iraq owes over $300 billion to aforementioned countries — including France, Russia and Germany — and the interim administration will play a determining role in the debt liquidation process. The United Kingdom probably has the hardest task of all. Prime Minister Blair had invested so much of his own political capital in this war, that only a quick victory followed by a seamless reconstruction of Iraq, administered by the United Nations with broad global support, may guarantee his survival.

Turkey, on the other hand, has its territorial integrity to protect. Any move towards independence or autonomy for ethnic Kurds in Iraq may fuel the demand for a unified state of Kurdistan, impairing the territorial integrity of Turkey. Finally, the Iraqi National Congress led by Ahmad Chalabi and the Kurdish Democratic Party led by Masoud Barzani have their own aspirations for political leadership in Iraq, which make their participation in the interim administration absolutely vital. The imminent political and diplomatic struggle therefore promises to be just as divisive as the war on Iraq.

The Middlebury Campus

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ISO Hosts Homeland Security Lecture

By David Barker
Staff Writer

The consequences of "Desert Storm II" and America's ongoing fight against terrorism were brought to the domestic front last week through faculty, student and community discussion during the International Students' Organization (ISO) annual forum titled "Homeland Security and Civil Liberties in the United States."

Spearheaded by ISO Co-chairs Fahim Ahmed '03 and Wonchan Park '04, the forum kicked off on Thursday with a lecture by University of Vermont Law Professor Michael A. Mello.

Having been involved with the "Unabomber" case and the Vermont American Civil Liberties Union, Mello drew from a vast legal background as he touched on the suppression of civil liberties during wartime and the U.S. government's labeling of recently indicted terrorists Jose Padilla, Zacarias Moussaoui and Yasser Hamdi as "unlawful enemy combatants." Mello also discussed the ever-increasing power of the Defense Department and Attorney General John Ashcroft.

"Please do not applaud me," he said to start his speech. "I'm going to say some pretty critical things about President Bush and John Ashcroft."

The proposed USA Patriot II Act formed the basis of Mello's argument against Ashcroft. Just one month after Sept. 11, the first Patriot Act passed through Congress, triggering many debates about its limiting of civil liberties among U.S. citizens through e-mail monitoring and wire taps. Mello testified in the Vermont Legislature against a proposed "mini-Patriot Act" in March 2002 but the bill has since died. He asserted that a follow-up act would "make a wide variety of crimes eligible for the death penalty."

Furthermore, Mello said the bill would give Ashcroft authority to deport and strip the citizenship of Americans who pose a threat to national security, regardless of whether they have committed a crime. "USAPA [Patriot Act II] turns U.S. citizens into aliens based on political ties or political fundraising," said Mello.

> Please do not applaud me. I'm going to say some pretty critical things about President Bush and John Ashcroft.
>
> —Michael A. Mello

A dinner and reception followed the lecture Thursday night.

On Friday, the forum continued with a screening of "Outbreak," the 1995 film based on a virulent virus epidemic that spreads to American soil. Ahmed and Park chose the movie because of its portrayal of the military curbing civil liberties in California by quarantining neighborhoods and bombing certain areas to stop the spread of the virus.

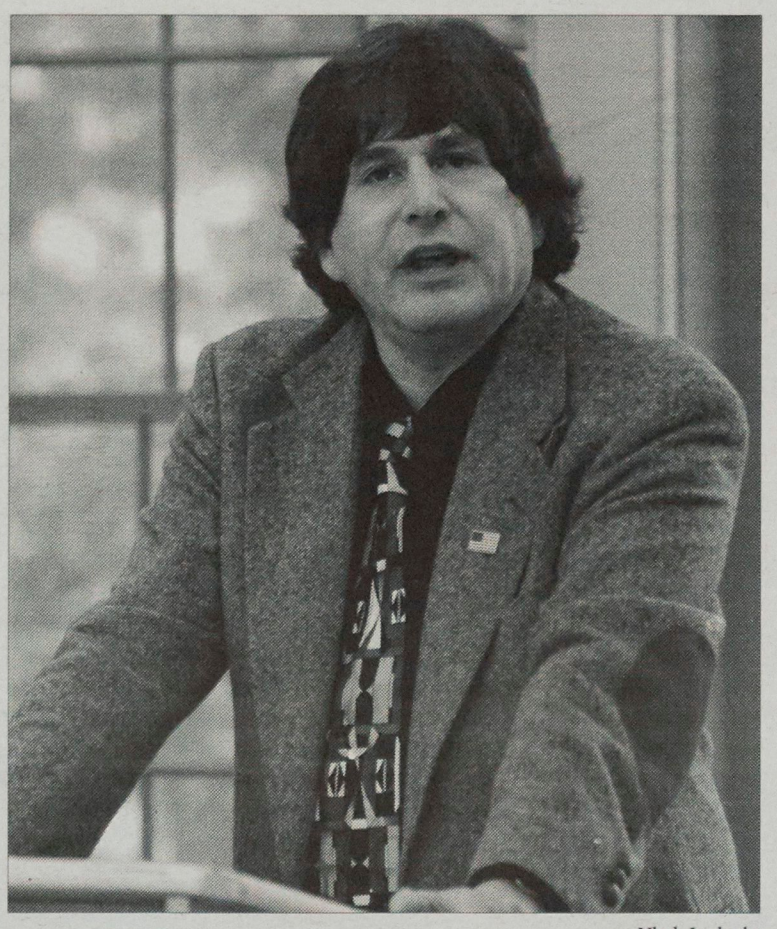
ISO president Namik Kirlic '05 said, "Movies remind us that we have to be cautious when taking measures."

Discussion returned to the Robert A. Jones '59 House on Saturday morning with a faculty and student debate moderated by Professor of Political Science David Rosenberg. While most students were still in bed, the surrounding Middlebury community constituted a strong voice from the audience. "I was really pleased with the cross-section of people," said Ahmed.

Some of the same points discussed by Mello two days before were broached by Secretary of the College and Professor of Political Science Eric Davis, who emphasized the importance of proper classification of suspected terrorists and prisoners of war. Depending on whether an enemy capture is lawful or unlawful can impact protection under the Geneva Convention and the use of military tribunals, according to Davis.

President of the Middlebury College Democrats Ben LaBolt '03 discussed the past actions of the United States during times of war. In referring to past legislation similar to the current Patriot Acts, LaBolt said, "We make the same

(see Security, page 17)



Vlad Lodoaba

Professor Michael A. Mello from the law department at the University of Vermont opened last week's ISO annual forum Thursday afternoon.

College Alumna Aids Iraqi Refugees

(continued from page 1)

-fering from open wounds. For example, the woman who fled the Iraqi capital on her marriage night still jumps every time the phone rings or the door slams.

"I have scaled back my expectations," Sandel noted. "It is a foreign concept for them to be in control of their own existence and experience. If we can focus on slow breathing for three minutes, that's a success. How can you be a vibrant human being when you are living with a gut fear?"

The recent outbreak of war in Iraq has not helped the situation. "In the last two weeks we have been in a holding pattern," she said. "They are glued to the T.V. I call to confirm an appointment and I can hear the news in the background." Despite the refugees' meager residences, they closely follow Arabic television networks by way of satellite feeds since all of them still have family in the region. Fear for their relatives coupled with hope that the conflict will ultimately improve the state of their mother nation places them in "an odd space of fear and hopelessness," Sandel said.

Although the refugees have displayed more pronounced PTSD symptoms since the United States launched its military campaign against Hussein, they have become mentally "more present and accounted for, more focused," Sandel pointed out. She has been instructed to avoid broaching political issues during her group and individual sessions, a directive she said she finds hard to follow given that all of those being counseled want to express their opinions. "One point of view is that if the war hadn't started, Saddam would have inflicted more injury than war. Another point of view is that since we supported Saddam in the past, it behooves the States to fix it. A handful says, 'Boy, is the West in big trouble,'" she elucidated.

Today, Sandel finds herself in the unique position of seeing the decade-long tension between Iraq and the United States from both sides. "It is very evocative because I lived in Egypt. The buildings look the same. The civilians pictured on the news could be my brothers-in-law," she said. "I am in an ambiguous situation because I am not of the culture, but I lived in the culture."

While at Middlebury College, she majored in French, spending her junior year abroad in Paris. While looking for a way to get back to Paris after graduation, she decided to enroll at the College's summer Arabic School. She attended the program's inaugural session in the summer of 1982 and followed up her first-year studies with two subsequent summers at the College.

Thanks to a family friend, she ended up working as a translator in Egypt, where she met her former husband, an Egyptian citizen. Following a year in the Arab nation, she moved to Washington, D.C., and secured a job with the Egyptian Embassy's educational programs division.

In 1999, she completed a master's degree in counseling, which, when coupled with her uncommon Arabic language skills, opened the door to her current employment.

Working with the refugees has provided Sandel with a pretext for introspection. "I am exploring for myself how much cultural baggage is blocking me from being a support to them," she explained. She knows she must continue the uphill battle to improve their quality of life in the United States. "I am supportive in questioning and exploring and leave room open for their own questioning and surviving," she said.

A hard task given that the current war in Iraq will postpone her chance to erase the recurring nightmares of dictatorial control and American bombing raids that have troubled the minds of these displaced Iraqis for more than 10 years.

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Facing Criticism, Middlebury Continues to Strive for Diversiy

By Charlie Goulding
Staff Writer

Part Two of a Two-Part Series

The history of racial discrimination and prejudice in the United States dates back almost as far as the history of the nation itself. Despite the fact that slavery had been formally abolished in 1865, a tradition of racial discrimination and hatred continued to pervade much of the country well into the 1960s. To some, it had become abundantly clear by this time that the war against racial discrimination needed to be taken to the next level — a simple declaration of equality did little to combat the myriad manifestations of hate and prejudice that permeated the nation and divided its people.

President Lyndon B. Johnson's commencement speech at Howard University encapsulated these sentiments when he stated, "You do not wipe away the scars of centuries by saying, 'Now, you are free to go where you want, do as you desire, and choose the leaders you please.' You do not take a man who for years has been hobbled by chains, liberate him, bring him to the starting line of a race, saying, 'You are free to compete with all the others,' and still justly believe you have been completely fair . . . This is the next and more profound stage of the battle for civil rights. We seek not just freedom but opportunity — not just legal equity but human ability — not just equality as a right and a theory, but equality as a fact and as a result."

It is within this political and cultural milieu that President John F. Kennedy first used the term "affirmative action" in 1961. In Executive Order 10925, Kennedy announced the creation of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and mandated that projects financed with federal funds "take affirmative action" to ensure that hiring and employment practices were free of racial bias.

In 1964, President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act, one of the most influential ordinances in American history, prohibiting discrimination of any kind based on one's race, religion or ethnicity. In Executive Order 11246 of the following year, Johnson enforced affirmative action for the first time, stipulating that government contractors must "take affirmative action toward prospective minority employees in all aspects of hiring."

In 1978, the Supreme Court ruling of Bakke v. University of California addressed education — the second focal point of affirmative action. This landmark case featured Alan Bakke, a white student who had been rejected twice from the University of California at Davis Medical School. The University, which only accepted 100 students each year, maintained a rigid minority quota of 16 students per class. Davis, whose test scores far surpassed many of those let in due to their minority status, argued that the University's admissions policies violated the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment. In a 5-4 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that the inflexible quota maintained by the University was unconstitutional, though it affirmed the notion that race was a legitimate factor with respect to admissions. Later, in Fullilove v. Klutznick, the use of more elastic quotas was approved by the same court.

As affirmative action solidified itself legislatively and judicially, Americans began to polarize on the issue. Conservatives argued that affirmative action gave unjust preference to minorities, providing them with a "free ride" in a social system that should reflect a meritocracy. Liberals, on the other hand, called attention to the undeniable strides in occupational and educational diversity facilitated by affirmative action.

Recently, the political tide has turned with regard to affirmative action. Proposition 209 outlawed discrimination of any kind within California's public school system in 1997, and the state of Washington soon followed suit. Even more recently, President Bush weighed in on the pending Supreme Court case concerning the University of Michigan by filing a friend of the court briefing which opposed the use of race-based discriminatory quotas.

The Middlebury Angle

This news has prompted a deluge of heated dialogue at the College and nationwide, compelling an inquiry into the history of affirmative action within the College, and the role diversity continues to play at Middlebury's admissions process.

Within the past five years, two key developments have molded Middlebury's admissions policy with respect to diversity into its current form: the first is a report submitted by the Human Relations Subcommittee on Middlebury College Diversity, published in 1999. The second is a written statement made by the College's Board of Trustees subsequent to the report affirming Middlebury's commitment to diversity.

> The Class of 2002 boasted the highest level of diversity to date. The racial breakdown was as follows: African American: 15, Latino: 39, Asian American: 32, Native American: 5.

The admissions section of the Human Relations report begins with the following quote: "There are the Middlebury students, and then there's me." The quote is intended to epitomize the prevailing sentiment felt by minority students at Middlebury at the time of the report. It goes on to say, "While it is true that the College can implement programs aimed at changing behavior and attitudes of students once they arrive on campus, much can also be done in admissions to recruit more students from diverse backgrounds and to admit more students who through the admissions process demonstrate openness and tolerance of human differences."

Along with criticizing how the College had remained "mostly white," the report included three recommendations for improvement within the admissions department: 1) "continue to diversify recruitment across national, international and socio-economic classes;" 2) "develop recruitment materials with language and photographs that are welcoming of diversity;" and 3) "attract and retain professional staff of color [within the Admissions Office itself]."

In direct response to the findings of the report, the Board of Trustees drafted a statement affirming the College's dedication to diversity. In paragraph three it reads, "The report of the Human Relations Committee offers specific ways in which we, as a campus community and an extended family, can broaden the limited reach of our own understanding... We mean to ensure, by word and by example as Trustees of this institution, that all those who seek association with Middlebury College will be expected to bring to that association a mind free from prejudice and a willingness to engage in diversity in all its forms." While the statement makes no mention of "affirmative action," its sentiment, and the climate of change from which it emerged, parallel President Johnson's commencement speech in the midst of the Civil Rights era.

Telling Statistics

Statistics show that the College did indeed respond to the Committee's report by word and example. The incoming class at the time of the report — the Class of 2002 — boasted the highest level of diversity to date. The racial breakdown was as follows: African American: 15; Latino: 39; Asian American 32; Native American: 5; total domestic students of color: 91.

These numbers reflected a concerted effort on the College's part to expand recruitment efforts as well as to develop recruitment materials that welcome diversity. "We have the entire country divided up into regions," noted John Hanson, director of admissions, "with each Middlebury representative assigned to a particular region." Hanson went on to say, "There are schools from which we know we'll receive a number of applications each year, and there are others from which a student may be applying for the first time in five years, maybe even ever. Over time, our representatives develop relationships — very genuine ones — with the schools in their regions. Part of their job is to constantly seek out the underprivileged schools and to develop meaningful relationships with them."

In an article published in *The Middlebury Campus* written by Hanson entitled "Diversity at Middlebury: An Admissions Perspective" (Jan. 5, 2001) Hanson stated, "The Admissions Office mails information to several thousand secondary schools, visits more than one thousand schools annually, and makes special outreach efforts for international, inner city and rural students."

> In direct response to the findings of the report, the Middlebury College Board of Trustees drafted a statement of diversity affirming the College's dedication to the subject.

One such program takes students from DeWitt Clinton High School in New York City and also sends Middlebury students to DeWitt in order to participate in teaching internships there. "All admissions decisions are made on a 'need-blind' basis, and the Financial Aid Office carries out the College's commitment to meet 100 percent of demonstrated need, thus making Middlebury affordable for any admitted student who wishes to enroll."

In response to speculation that affirmative action allows underqualified students to be admitted, Hanson responded, "Every student admitted to Middlebury has the ability to succeed and thrive at the College."

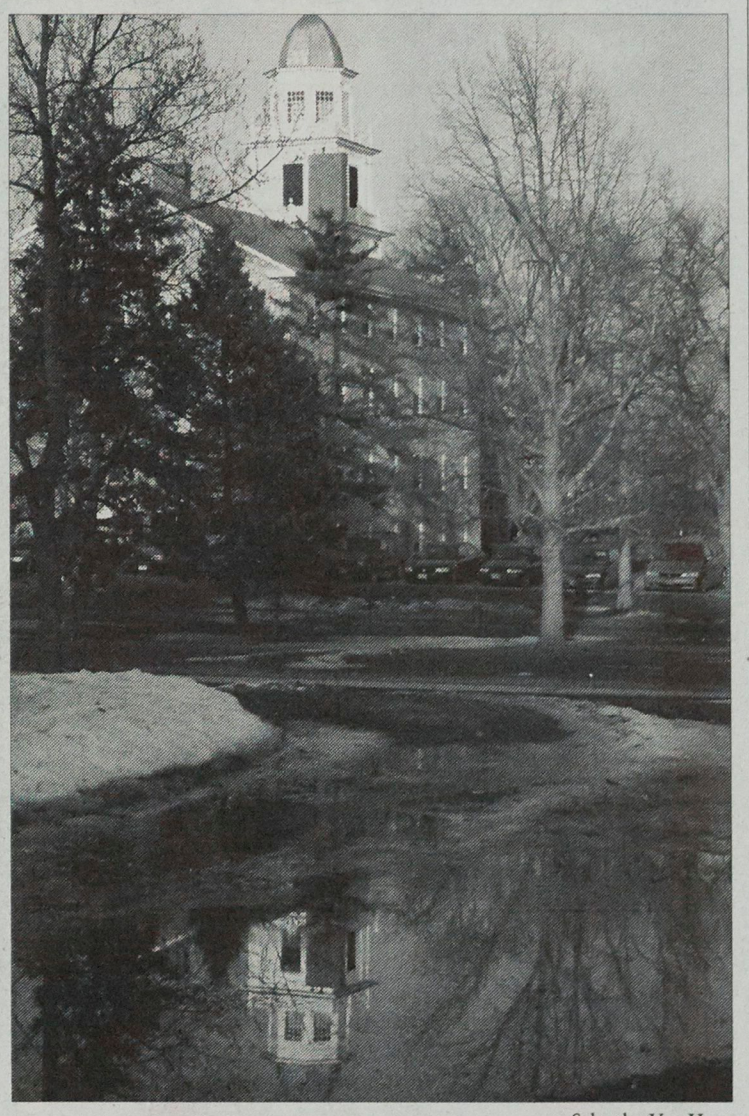
In the spring of 2000, the College established the Office of the Associate Provost for Institutional Diversity and appointed then Dean of the Faculty Roman Graf as Associate Provost. Graf was a member of the Human Relations Committee which submitted the report. Among the many duties of the Office for Institutional Diversity is to collaborate with other offices in order to ensure a diverse student body. In Graf's inauguration speech, he reiterated a key function of the Associate Provost delineated in the report: "This person will oversee the College's efforts to obtain a more diverse faculty, assist chairs in their recruitment efforts, identify and develop new sources from which to draw applicants." Hanson said of Graf, "He's been an invaluable addition to the College. The work he does in terms of promoting diversity both within our faculty and our student body is incredibly important."

Since the submission of the report, diversity at Middlebury, from a statistical perspective, has essentially plateaued. The racial breakdown of Middlebury's newest class — the class of 2006 — is as follows: African American: 19; Latino/Hispanic: 23; Native Americans: 12; Asian Americans: 46; total domestic students of color: 100 — a nine person increase from the Class of 2002.

The Admissions Office at Middlebury does not maintain a strict quota with respect to domestic diversity the way it does international diversity. The College ensures that 10 percent of each class contains students of international origin. Despite this lack of a fixed domestic number, each of the four current classes at Middlebury contains between 19 and 21 percent students of color. This number, according to Hanson, exceeds that of the 17 percent average for col-

(see Middlebury, page 17)

Spring Tease



Schuyler Van Horn

Three weeks ago, *snow melted, forming puddles outside Mead Chapel and giving a false impression of spring. Puddles were replaced by snow once again this week.*

What About Bob?

By Bob Wainwright
Columnist

Well, I hope everyone's having a great J-term. Oh, I forgot, it's April 8. Sweet state we live in, this Vermont.

Clearly, we haven't had the most uplifting weather recently. Unless of course, you're a snowflake, in which case you've been lifted up all over the place. And if that weren't enough, normally this time of year Middlebury students are worried about choosing next year's classes through MARS. Now, it seems, we also have to worry about SARS. This doesn't make sense. Perhaps we should all go to the local bars, so long as we don't drive our cars.

Luckily, despite all this people such as myself still do have a constant source of pleasure, which is, of course, umm... hold on, let me check my notes. Oh yes, baseball. And what better break from getting hit in the back of the head by white balls of snow than watching other people hit white balls of leather and yarn great distances to the tune of $17 mil a year?

Baseball is in full swing and I am happy about it. So happy, in fact, that I currently have ESPN's GameCast on my computer so I can keep up to date with the Mets even as I write this column. Right now, for instance, I see that their all-star catcher Mike Piazza is batting with two balls and a strike.

Being a fan most of my life, I've never completely understood how a person could not fall in love with the game. Many of baseball's detractors claim it's too slow, that the action is sporadic, and even the majority of pitches, or swings for that matter, amount to very little change at all. To me, such gripes seem rather shortsighted. Oh, ball three to Piazza.

As any true baseball fan will tell you, the action never really does stop for it is the game's intricacies that are truly riveting. For instance, what was the sign the pitcher just called off? Was that guy by third scratching his butt, or is the man on first going to steal? Perhaps they're calling for a hit and run. Or would that be a cookey call at this point? Hmm. Mike just got strike two. Full count.

Baseball is a sport, in which little things can make big impacts. A left-handed hitter is up, so bring in your right-handed pitcher. Oh, but the batter is a switch hitter. The wind is blowing in. The center fielder plays a shallower outfield. Your shortstop's made five errors the last ten games but he's batting .343 over that stretch. With so much information passing through one's consciousness at a single moment how could this game ever be considered boring?

Payoff pitch to Piazza. Hmm. Foul ball.

Lyons Proves Student Activism Alive and Well

By Caroline Stauffer
Features Editor

While most Middlebury College students were resting up for midterms or doing some last minute cramming, Wellington Lyons '04 had others issues on his mind.

Four days before the attacks on Iraq actually began, war seemed inevitable as Bush announced a 48-hour deadline.

After participating in a candle light vigil in town, which he had helped organize, Lyons was still unfulfilled in his mission to make his opposition to the war in Iraq known before the attacks started.

"Even after all the organizing here at Middlebury, I decided that if I was going to make the most powerful statement possible, I had to be as close as possible to where the decisions were being made," Lyons said.

At 4 a.m. on March 17, Lyons sent an e-mail to his professors stating that he would have to put his academics on hold and would not be present to take his exams. Instead, he would leave first thing in the morning to protest the war in Washington, D.C.

"I must put all energy into preventing blood shed in my name as an American," Lyons said in the e-mail.

At the same time, he also sent an e-mail to the peace list, a list of 100 students who had expressed an interest in participating in rallies, marches and other peace related demonstrations, stating his intentions to travel to D.C. and inviting the students to join him.

While Lyons claims two dozen students expressed an interest in the last-minute trip, only Julia West '06 and Ryan Hisner '06 left with him the week before Spring Break.

Lyons spends approximately 10 hours a week organizing, e-mailing, attending lectures and discussions and working with the New Left on campus. He has also researched ways to protest and has been involved in numerous protests, starting with one in Quebec City his first semester.

When the rhetoric about war in Iraq started picking up this fall, Lyons took action. He was involved in organizing demonstrations in response to White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer's '82 appearance on campus. He also organized protest trips to Washington, D.C. in January and to New York on Feb. 15.

On March 17, Hisner, Lyons and West drove to Baltimore. They took a train to D.C. the next day after Lyon's car broke down.

Tuesday the students participated in a rally in the nation's capital and Wednesday they took part in a demonstration outside the White House with a few hundred other demonstrators.

The vicinity of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue was blocked off, and the closest the demonstrators could get was Lafeyette Park.

"It's interesting to go to a government that is willing to listen to you on paper but will shut you out when you show up in person," West said. "We were basically physically shoved out of a park we had a permit to protest in."

Lyons had brought a sign left over from the Fleischer demonstration at Middlebury that said: "We're not above the U.N."

Not satisfied with the amount of viewing the sign received, Lyons started to climb a tree. As soon as onlookers realized what was happening, policemen started yelling at him to get down.

"There was a ring of police officers and Secret Service agents circling the tree who were telling me that what I was doing was illegal and that I should come down before I hurt myself," Lyons said. "I told them I had climbed trees before . . . Reporters quickly encircled the ring of police, and were able to get shots of the banner facing the White House."

> There was a ring of police officers and Secret Service agents circling the tree who were telling me that what I was doing was illegal and that I should come down before I hurt myself. I told them I had climbed trees before... Reporters quickly encircled the ring of police and were able to get shots of the banner facing the White House.
>
> —Wellington Lyons '04

Before he could climb out of reach, an officer jumped up and tore the banner down.

Left alone in the tree, Lyons eventually climbed down and was immediately asked for an identification and handcuffed.

"If I was going to be arrested for expressing my opinion in a peaceful manner, I decided I was going to peacefully refuse cooperation," Lyons said.

He practiced dead weight tactics, attracting more media attention. He also refused to march and was pushed over. Four policemen picked Lyons up and carried him across four fences, ironically moving closer to the White House. He was set down in the middle of Pennsylvania Avenue, where he gave a peace sign to the crowd before being taken to the Federal Park Police Station.

"While I was being carried away, I was able to speak to the cameras of the need to support the international community and of the destabilizing nature of preventive war," Lyons said.

Once at the station, Lyons had all possessions taken. While his application was processed, Lyons reflected on the day's events in the police station. Three hours later, he was released, with a charge for tree climbing and a $50 fine. There is a law that specifically prohibits people from climbing trees within federal parks.

"Watching Wells act on his con-

(see Lyons, page 18)

Frozen Dog

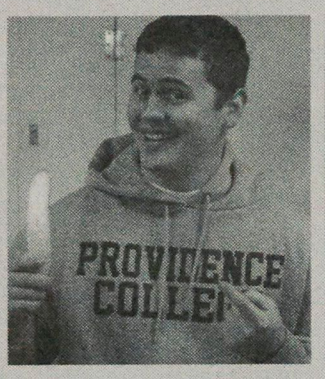
Schuyler Van Horn

Unseasonably cold weather *left the Frisbee dog shivering after Monday's snowfall.*

CAMPUS VOICES

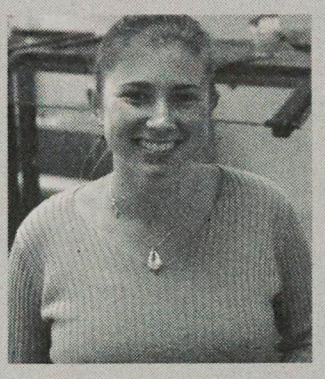
What Would You Be Willing To Do For A Little Warm Weather?

Compiled by Matt Christ **Photos by Schuler Van Horn**



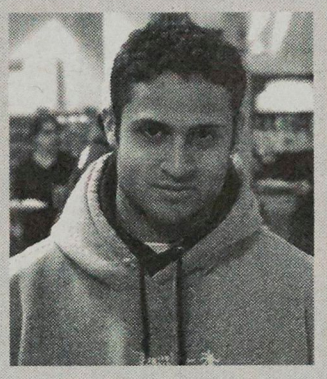
"This."

—Matt Burke '04



"Sell my soul."

—Liz Putze '05.5



"I'm willing to get a perm like I did in fifth grade. The biggest mistake of my life."

—Steven Sinoway '05

"Run around pants-less. Again."

—Kara Mercer '03

Feminism Reaches Japan

By Grace Armstrong
Staff Writer

Nanako Kurihara, producer of the documentary "Ripples of Change," spoke on April 2 about the Japanese women's movement. Drawing on her experience with social issues, journalism and filmmaking, Kurihara related events in her own life to broad topics such as the goals and significance of the women's liberation movement in Japan.

Kurihara has an extensive background in journalism and has written articles for major Japanese and English publications, including *Asahi Shimbun* (the Japanese equivalent of the *New York Times*) and *Journalism Review*. She recently co-founded an organization promoting women's independent filmmaking in Japan, and is also interested in social issues such as holistic health care.

Kurihara titled her speech "Ripples of Change: The Contemporary Impact of the Women's Movement in Japan," and began by giving a brief history of the women's rights movement in Japan and her own early experiences.

According to Kurihara, it was ironically not until she left Japan for New York City that she became connected to the Japanese women's movement. A friend of Kurihara introduced her to a community of activists, and when that friend died in 1990, Kurihara's desire to explore the women's movement crystallized.

Having taken a documentary-making workshop one summer in New York, Kurihara already had the skills she needed.

"Once you take the class, you want to make something," Kurihara said. Her friend's death "made me committed to making this documentary."

"For three years," said Kurihara, "my documentary was my life."

Kurihara traveled and filmed in locations across Japan before editing a preliminary 40-minute version. After securing a government grant, she finished the final version in 1993.

When asked how her Japanese relatives reacted to her documentary, she laughed. "My father hated my documentary," she said. But her work with the film had cemented her desire to contribute to the women's movement in some way.

Making the documentary has also given her an understanding of some of the differences between the women's rights movements in the United States and Japan. One of the main differences, she said, was that the Japanese movement has a strong ecological and health dimension.

Kurihara became interested in health and wellness while in New York. "If you threw a stone, you could hit someone who was taking Prozac," she said. Upon returning to Japan, she found depression there also. She noted that 30,000 people in Japan commit suicide

(see Kurihara, page 18)

Gizmo Guys Thrill McCullough Crowd

By Andrea LaRocca
Staff Writer

Do you think you're cool because you can throw a grape in the air and catch it in your mouth? If so, then imagine how cool you would be if you could juggle five ping pong balls in your mouth. The Gizmo Guys, a professional juggling duo, did exactly that and more in their Friday night performance at McCullough.

The Middlebury Juggling Club sponsored this performance, and although the turnout was small (only about 50 people), the reaction was immense. Jugglers and non-jugglers alike were awed and entertained by the Gizmo Guys' original routines, slapstick comedy and juggling skills, which ranged from toss juggling to devil sticks to Diablo.

As one juggler in the audience said, "This looks cool if you know nothing about juggling, but if you are a juggler, then you know what they're doing up there is just downright amazing."

The Gizmo Guys themselves are Allan Jacobs and Barrett Felker, two professional comedic jugglers who teamed up in 1987 to become the current performing pair.

In the past 16 years, the Gizmo Guys have toured America and Canada, performed for well over a million people and been featured on several television shows. Middlebury College was lucky to have the Gizmo Guys share their world-class skills in the Friday night performance as well as in a workshop with the Middlebury Juggling Club on Friday afternoon.

The workshop was a chance for the Gizmo Guys to share their skills on a more personal and tutorial basis with members of the Middlebury Juggling Club. The turnout was again small (about 15 people), but the president of the club, Brian Pletcher '04, said that the workshop was successful because it was an opportunity for club members to interact first-hand with two famous and talented jugglers.

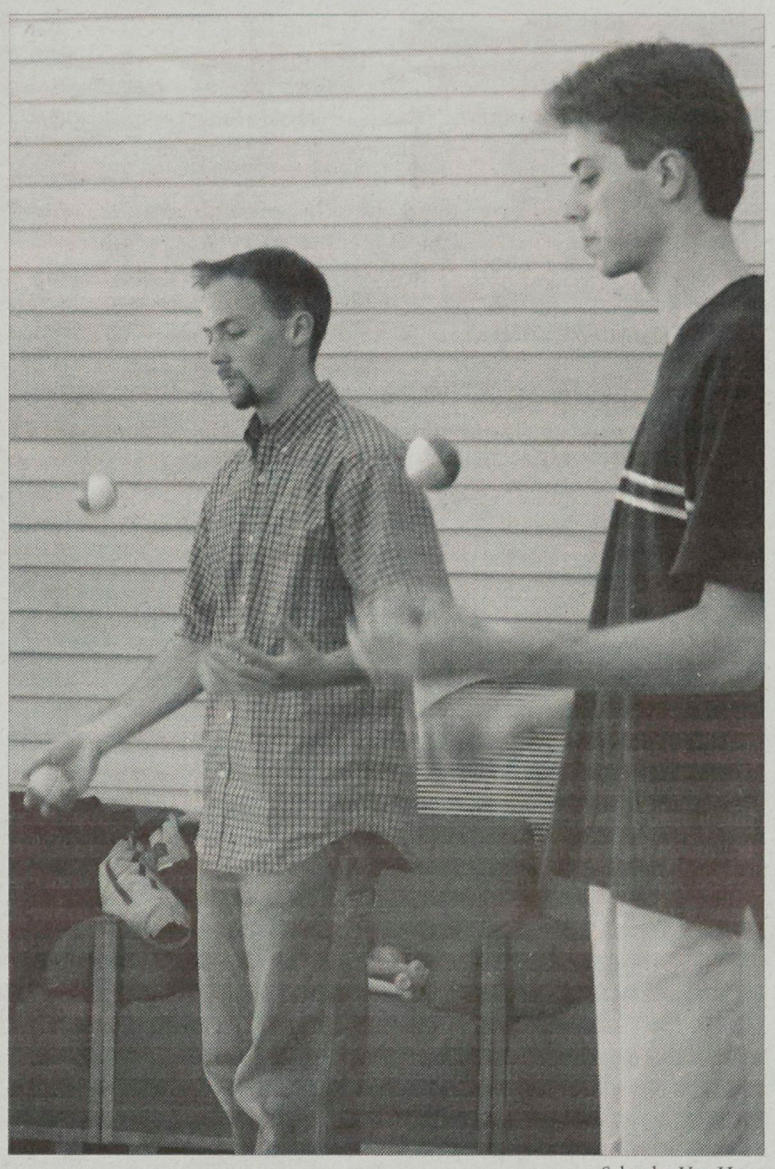
Pletcher himself is a small celebrity on campus; this is the second year that he won the Winter Carnival Talent Show for his contact juggling performance. Pletcher is also the founder of the current Middlebury Juggling Club. The group originally existed 10 years ago and was revived by Pletcher when he was a first-year. He has been juggling for nearly 11 years on and off since he went to a circus skill camps for a week in fourth grade.

"Juggling is a great way to clear your mind as it forces you to focus," Pletcher said.

In addition to Pletcher, Rich Novak '05 and Paul Armstrong '04 help run the Middlebury Juggling Club. A very talented group of first-years also largely contributes to the group's membership, but Pletcher says that all students are welcome and invited to attend the club meetings on Tuesdays from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. and Fridays from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. in Mitchell Green Lounge.

"Even if you've never juggled before, you can learn to juggle three balls within the first meeting," Pletcher said.

As for juggling five ping-pong balls in your mouth, you might just have to leave this to the Gizmo Guys and hope that they come back to Middlebury sometime soon.



Schuyler Van Horn

Paul Armstrong '04 (left) and Brian Pletcher '04 demonstrate their skills in Mitchell Green Lounge Friday during a workshop led by professional juggling sensation The Gizmo Guys, who later performed in McCullough Social Space.

ISO Forum Addresses Rights of U.S., Foreign Nationals

(continued from page 14)
mistakes every time."

He cited the post-Vietnam, Operation CHAOS as an example of the U.S. government's inclination to breach certain civil liberties to monitor the actions of those opposed to the war. Systems of government tracking, "breeds suspicion among citizens," said LaBolt.

The rights of students, particularly, those who come from overseas were also discussed by LaBolt. Since Sept. 11, government access to the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) has increased. Thus, information that was once private, like academic records and extracurricular activities, is now monitored by the U.S. government.

Sam Rodriguez '04 tied his presentation in with LaBolt's with a discussion of the rights and privileges that should be accorded to U.S. citizens and legal aliens.

Last week's forum was the 10th of its kind organized by ISO. Past topics have dealt with the reemergence of nation-states, weapons of mass destruction and immigration adjustment. Past speakers have included U.S. ambassadors and *New York Times* journalists. In October, when Ahmed and Park decided on a topic for the forum, they were a little unsure of its relevance come April.

"With war in Iraq, the focus is where it should be," said Ahmed. However, as the forum and Professor Rosenberg illustrated, "We've come to learn that we can't take our civil liberties for granted."

Middlebury Diversity Analysis

(continued from page 15)
leges and universities nationwide.

Moreover, Hanson noted that while no college can ever be diverse enough, "I think the College right now truly embodies a marketplace for ideas."

With controversy swirling over the efficacy of affirmative action, and with the world in a constant state of turmoil, few deny the role diversity must play in keeping the College and the world educated and open-minded. "People like to say college isn't the 'real world.' I look around and I see students here from all over the globe, and from every race, interacting, working together, and I think how this place is more 'real' than anywhere else," said Steve Abbott, Co-faculty Head of Ross Commons.

"It's got to be diversity," Hanson concluded.

Holt's Harangue

By Christian Holt
Staff Writer

Wanted: room with bed, windows and heating. Willing to trade: tent down by Otter Creek. Okay, so I didn't exactly get the best room for room draw. Actually, I didn't get a room at all. I plan on just living in the tent, dining on whatever fish swim by in Otter Creek and maybe stealing survival items from the local merchants.

But it could have been worse. I could have been kicked out of my commons. Yes, my tent by the creek is an extension of Lang's most southern wing. And I'm damn lucky to have that, even. Most of my fellow Rossers were kicked out of their Milliken homes, becoming commons refugees, forced to live on the street, or worse, Coffrin.

I think how we conduct room draw could be improved. I think the idea of lining up every soon-to-be-sophomore who doesn't have a cool friend with a low number or a ticket to a special interest house should not have to be subjugated to further humiliation.

My buddies and I tried to get a block. But a triple digit number doesn't get you much. We had naïve hopes that maybe everyone looked over that four-single suite with a hot tub and kitchen with built-in cook. Hey, it could happen. But the room draw ladies didn't have to laugh at us.

But there was one block open, and it seemed perfect. I pointed to it on the building floor plans. They glanced at each other, grim looks on their faces. I noticed sweat on their brows. "Sir, are you sure you want that one…?"

I answered affirmatively, quietly wondering what could spook these people so.

They spoke in whispered tones. I heard the words "Haunted," "Deathtrap" and "Rubber Duck" in there somewhere.

They told me that I couldn't have that room. They said it was "substance free."

So I spent a total of three hours in McCullough on Thursday. Block draw got me nothing, Ross got me less. Being bored, I thought back to orientation.

They told all of us young 'uns that we will love the commons system, that our commons would be like a family to us for the next four years. Like most kids, this reminded me of that scene in Harry Potter with the sorting hat. Our commons are just like the houses in Harry Potter, complete with our year-long intramural competition. Only, instead of Quidditch, we have Broomball.

Everyone takes pride in their commons, whether they are the mighty flying pigs or the lowly

(see Dreaming, page 18)

Abernethy Exhibit Captures Vermont Civil Union Movement

By Venessa Wong
Staff Writer

The usual quietness resting heavily in the Abernethy Room in Starr Library melted as photographer Linda Hollingdale genially greeted and thanked contributors, supporters and spectators at the opening reception and book signing of her photo/essay exhibit, "Creating Civil Union: Opening Hearts and Minds," on Monday, April 7, where 11 pieces from the entire exhibit, chosen for their affiliation with the Middlebury community, will be on display for the next three weeks.

The book, published in October 2002 by Hollingdale's own publishing company (that she established for the purposes of printing this book), features 90 people in 47 photographs. Each subject offers a personal perspective on the creation of Vermont's civil union law through autobiographic essays, anecdotes, letters, articles and other writings. Hollingdale wrote in the book's introduction, "It is my hope that these images will put a human face on a controversial issue...similar thoughts, emotions and values are at the core of each participant's belief in equal rights for all citizens."

The photos are all black and white environmental portraits, portraying the subjects in their natural space and environment. Hollingdale said, "I wanted to capture their essence...and capture in ease the reflection of the person."

She used only natural light and worked with the subjects individually to portray what they wanted.

Hollingdale hopes to use the book as "an educational tool for groups. Its about people wanting to get to know one another. Its about family, marriage, love and life. It goes beyond the sex issue to an issue of people getting together."

Furthermore, Hollingdale said, "Whatever fires you up, makes you get up in the morning, inspires you, find it. Don't let others put you down. As improbable as it may seem at times, you can make a difference. We face hard times right now. You just need to keep in mind that there are still good things to follow."

The exhibit already went up in Vermont Law School, the University of Vermont, Unitarian Universalist Church and Ohio State University. Hollingdale said that so far, all the feedback is positive. "It's heartwarming. People are grateful that there are such efforts being made. I have received calls from readers and their relatives thanking me."

Many contributors to the project attended Monday's reception. David Weinstock, who with his wife Ann Jones Weinstock worked as editor of the book. "Think about the civil rights movement of the 60's," said Weinstock, "This may be [another] one of those movements. The book celebrates the people involved in the movement. It provides primary materials so that people won't have to dig it up fifty years later."

Concurringly, Starr Library Bindery Supervisor Joseph Watson with his partner Michael Warner, who is the subject of one of the pieces in the exhibit, said, "It is important to do this [write the book] as events occur. Fifty years from now [this issue] will be more important. The book gives perspectives on the time and place [of these events]. It is important work because of its usefulness for the future."

The photo portrays Watson and Warner in an intimate embrace, for which Watson said he was "willing" to pose. "I think it is important for people to know that gay people do touch each other...although it is weird to have [the photo] hanging at our work place."

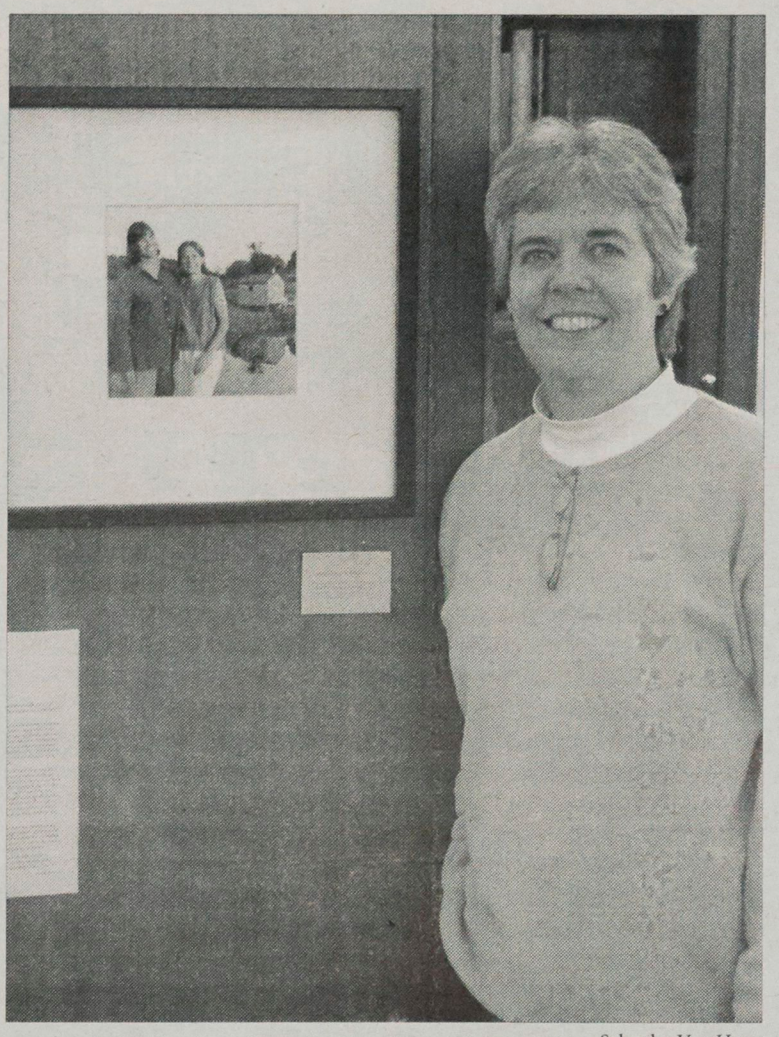
Susan Murray, a lawyer in the Baker v. State of Vermont (1999) lawsuit that established civil unions in Vermont said, "The book is a wonderful, eloquent memory of the events [that transgressed] and testimony to the courage of many people."

David Moats, editorial page editor for the *Rutland Herald* who won the 2001 Pulitzer Prize for his series of editorials on civil unions, is also feature in the exhibit. Said Moats, "The photos are the strong part of the book. [They] capture something about people. For me to see these people this way is eye opening." The prize winner then said humbly, "I sent a copy to my mom, she was proud."

Hollingdale began working with photography informally while in college and is for the most part self-taught, having taken only one photography class in her entire career. In 1993 she converted her basement into a darkroom and has worked intensely there since. She created this project as a means of commemorating her 30 years as a photographer, hoping to challenge herself and celebrate her work as an artist.

Mary Hurlie, senior advisor for organizational effectiveness, said that she originally wanted the exhibit to go up in Johnson but needed to arrange otherwise because that spaced had already been booked. The exhibit, relocated in a smaller area, could therefore not be displayed entirely. "The photos are just so powerful when you get to see them all together."

The exhibit, sponsored by GLEAM, Office of Institutional Diversity, moqa and Women's & Gender Studies, will be up in the Abernethy Room through Friday, April 25.



Schuyler Van Horn

Photographer Linda Hollingdale poses at the opening and signing of her photo/essay exhibit "Creating Civil Union: Opening Hearts and Minds," on Monday, April 7. Eleven pieces will be on display in the Abernethy Room in the library.

Lyons Arrested For Tree Climbing in D.C.

(continued from page 16)

victions was a very moving moment," West said.

Lyons believes that his fine is probably among the lowest of the acts of civil disobedience people could be arrested for. For instance, crossing police lines at protests results in a fine of $200.

West, however, had a different take on Lyon's arrest.

"After speaking to locals, no one has had a problem climbing trees before. The issue was not the tree climbing, but what he intended to do in the tree," West said.

Lyons claims that the police involved in his arrest were genuinely friendly, especially compared to his protesting experience in Quebec City two years earlier when tear gas and other such methods were used.

"I was impressed with how the police handled everything," he said. "They were, for the most part respectful, and we [the protesters] were respectful back."

Lyons also pointed out, however, that police have since commenced using rubber bullets against peaceful protesters.

Lyons did succeed in attracting media attention with his arrest. He was D.C. Indy Media's top story for several hours and was on the local 11 p.m. CBS news broadcast.

He believes that he is the first person arrested for civil disobedience in the nation's capital the day the war started, a distinction he is proud of.

Aware that authorities might not be as understanding next time, Lyons watched his conduct throughout the rest of his stay in D.C., but continued to focus on demonstrations and on helping others who had been arrested.

Lyons missed two midterms and a paper for his DC trip, but was allowed to make up everything.

He plans to continue organizing protest events on campus to voice opposition to the war. He currently hopes for a cease fire and for the return of weapons inspectors.

"Overall, D.C. was a very awakening experience. It was oppressive and at the same time incredibly inspirational," West said.

Students interested in anti-war movements can participate in weekly peace vigil's outside Proctor on Wednesdays at 12:15 p.m.. The Addison County Peace Coalition also sponsors gatherings every Saturday at 10:30 a.m. in town.

Middlebury United for Peace and several other groups on campus are also forming a student peace coalition with the University of Vermont and working to create a state-wide, student anti-war network. The state-wide anti-war protest is in Burlington on Saturday, April 19.

Kurihara Talks on Japanese Women's Movement

(continued from page 17)

each year, and added, "This really made me think about where the society was going."

These experiences inspired Kurihara to set up a wellness center in Japan.

"Tokyo is a public health disaster," she said. "I'm hoping that the wellness center will put [people] in a different context ... give them a different perspective and an opportunity for reflection."

> Although it is in a small way, Japanese women are making connections to become a political power.
>
> —Nanako Kurihara

In Kurihara's opinion, this concern for health is an important aspect of the women's movement in Japan. "I think that one goal of the [Japanese] women's lib movement was to change society to promote the well-being of humans as organisms," she said, noting that Japanese activists "didn't go for equal rights, as in the mainstream women's movement in the States."

Of course, this does not mean that the women's movement in Japan has had no mainstream success.

"The movement has significance," she said. "Although it is in a small way, Japanese women are making connections to become a political power."

Kurihara's talk was co-sponsored by the Rohatyn Center for International Affairs, the Henry Luce Foundation, the Department of Japanese Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, and Wonnacott Commons.

The speech followed a showing of Kurihara's documentary, "Ripples of Change," on April 1. Both the documentary and speech were presented in conjunction with Sexual Violence Awareness Month.

Holt Shacks Up with a Dragon by the Creek

(continued from page 17)

owls.

And instead of Slytherin, we have Cook. I mean, any commons that hosts such a cheating bunch of lousy broomball ruffians. Ahem. As I was saying, one gets attached to their commons and develops a fanatical loyalty to it, snubbing the other, weaker commons, sometimes even spreading rumors about them (Voldemort was from Cook).

The sorting hat sent me to Ross because I'm courageous, loyal, and value wisdom. Over the last year I've taken pride in being a Rosser. Now though, Ross is being disbanded. The upperclassmen have taken it over. I don't think all of them are courageous, loyal and value wisdom. Some of them probably cut in line at room draw.

My friends and I have been scattered to the different commons, and I think that's a shame. If we want to make room draw more user-friendly, and reinforce the community of the commons system, why not reserve some rooms for sophomores, so that the commons are kept intact? While the administration ponders this, I'll be in the tent by Otter Creek — with my dragon.

Cellist Isserlis' Energy Breaks Bowstrings

By Richard Lawless
Staff Writer

Steven Isserlis's performance at Middlebury College's Center for the Arts (CFA) this past Friday was nothing short of stunning.

The acclaimed cellist played with such passion and beauty that concert-goers simply sat in awe, taking in the spectacular delivery of the music with marked amazement.

Greeting the packed CFA Concert Hall with cordial bows, Isserlis, accompanied by pianist Pascal Devoyon, took a moment to tune his 1730 Stradivarius cello (on loan from the Nippon Music Foundation of Japan) before diving into the first of the evening's four pieces, Camille Saint-Saëns's "Sonata No.1 for Cello and Piano, Op. 32," with dramatic flair.

The cellist struck the instrument with such force on the very first note that he broke one of his bowstrings.

Minor chords abounded during the sonata as Isserlis slowly swept up scales over the soothing murmur of the piano behind him.

After an extended up-tempo section, the piece switched gears into a lilting melody, as ominous sixteenth notes swirled about. The next movement commenced at a more relaxed, andante tempo.

Characterizing the movement was a marching rhythm that was alternately shared by the piano and the cello — while one instrument continued the propulsive rhythm, the other sung a graceful melody.

Beginning with a sudden flurry of minor key notes from the piano, the succeeding movement was noticeably faster and more intense than the preceding two.

The instruments spiraled upward in amazing unison before plunging into a chaotic flood of minor-key passages. The forceful and dramatic ending of the sonata involved Isserlis reaching a climactic frenzy with the cello, violently pushing the instrument to its extremes.

Isserlis addressed the audience about the concert's second piece, Gabriel Fauré's "Sonata No. 2 in G minor, Op. 117." The piece was written in the twilight of Fauré's life, when he was almost completely deaf.

Nevertheless, Fauré achieves a surrealistic beauty with the music, and as Isserlis described, the piece "never touches the ground."

The first movement was a canon, with the piano beginning and the cello following and echoing the piano.

Thought by many to be the highlight of the performance (though asserting that there was only one highlight would be doing Isserlis a grave injustice), the breathtaking second movement began with an elegant and mesmerizing theme played by the cello.

Isserlis barely looked at the music on the stand in front of him or at the cello, instead closing his eyes and moving his hand up and down the neck of the instrument with unwavering confidence. The melody glided through the minor chords of the piece, which ended with a subtle slip into a major chord. The third piece of the evening was Claude Debussy's "Sonata for Cello and Piano in D minor". Easily the shortest composition of the evening, Debussy's piece was characterized by intense passages of dissonance and sudden rhythm changes.

The piece began with the piano playing alone, with Isserlis jumping on an unusual beat. The music swayed, almost coming to a complete stop before the cellist resurrected it with a swift series of notes.

The first movement ended with an ominous section of low cello notes complemented by whole-tone scale variations on the piano, leading the way for the pizzicato-characterized second movement. While Isserlis plucked strange melodies on his instrument, the piano similarly echoed these melodies with staccato notes.

César Franck's "Sonata for Violin and Piano in A" was the final, and most extensive piece, of the performance. The piece in five movements was packed full of dynamic flourishes and melancholic melodies sung by the cello over the subdued trickle of the piano.

The third movement quickened the adagio pace of the preceding two movements, with Isserlis offering up emotional bursts of notes from the cello, finishing with a grandiose series of arpeggios that almost felt like the ending of the entire piece. The fourth movement directly contrasted with the preceding one — a wilting cello solo and a tranquil grace. Reviving the energy of the third movement, the final installment of the sonata was played in forte, with the cello soaring over the major and minor chord interplay of the rumbling piano.

Isserlis was completely immersed in the music at this point, his eyes closed, and hands moving with fascinating agility and accuracy over his instrument. One concert-goer described it as a "storm of limbs around the cello." Isserlis, shaking with passion, finished first, the piano shortly following, and was rewarded with an extended and roaring applause.

Kathrin Schwesinger

Steven Isserlis, accompanied by pianist Pascal Devoyon, performed this past Friday at The Center for the Arts on a cello on loan from the Nippon Music Foundation of Japan.

For an encore, the cellist played Fauré's brief "Sicilienne, Op. 78." The piece was ideal to end the concert, as its gentle, peaceful harmonies captured and summed up the thrilling beauty of the previous two hours.

Celebrities Mount their Soapboxes

Hollywood Blasts Bush, Scrutizines War and Tests Free Speech

By Suzanne Mozes
Arts Editor

As the war with Iraq rolls on, a less organized campaign against the very officials initiating the "shock and awe" campaign unfolds on our home ground with celebrities leading the battle cry.

As the months built up to Bush's declaration of war on Saddam Hussein's regime, celebrities emerged from their mansions to discourage our administration from supporting this "unjust war." In October, Sean Penn took out a $56,000 ad in *The Washington Post* urging President Bush to sever the cycle of "bombing [which] is answered by bombing, mutilation by mutilation, killing by killing."

Several days later Susan Sarandon told cheering protesters in Washington, D.C., "Let us resist war. Let us hate war in all its forms."

In December, over 100 celebrities signed an anti-war letter and mailed it directly to President Bush, including Martin Sheen, who plays America's president on "The West Wing." Kim Basinger, Samuel L. Jackson, Jessica Lange, Mike Farrell, Matt Damon, Mia Farrow, Ethan Hawke and Dave Matthews were among other notable signatures. At the press conference presenting this letter, Sheen explained, "We love our country enough to risk its wrath by calling attention to its dark spots, to the area that it's blind to that will eventually cause a great sickness."

January gave way to a host of benefit concerts including Chuck D. of the rap group Public Enemy. Ani DiFranco and Saul Williams were among other musicians who simply use their concerts as a soapbox for their opinions. R.E.M. and Pearl Jam have voiced their opinions as well.

The Oscars this year provided the perfect forum for clebrities' political outbursts. Micheal Moore, by far the most raucous winner, asserted, "We live in a time with fictitious election results that elect fictitious presidents. We live in a time when we have a man sending us to war for fictitious reasons."

Unfortunately, Moore was not as creative in delivering his acceptance address as Marlon Brando was in 1973. Brando set a precedent in this public forum by using a woman clad in traditional American Indian attire to accept best actor for his role as "The Godfather."

Let's just skim some of the highlights of Oscars over the past 30 years.

Jane Fonda followed suit in 1979 by imploring America on behalf of the deaf, as did Richard Gere for Haiti in 1993 and John Irving for abortion in 2000.

Now, however, the backlash against these vociferous superstars seems to have waged a new warfare of words on American soil.

The Dixie Chicks sing a sad ballad attesting to this counter-reaction. In early March, Natalie Maines interrupted the trio's performance to tell a London audience, "Just so you know, we're ashamed the President of the United States is from Texas." Literally cut at the vocal chords, the band returned to the United States to find their music, concerts and radio play-time boycotted, in addition to a ban on the radio in Texas.

Web sites such as http://www.boycott-hollywood.us and http://www.famousidiot.com have been popping up along with online petitions speaking out against the loud, yet so pretty, Hollywood of anti-war sentiments.

But why does it matter if celebs speak out? It's free speech, isn't it? Well, apparently, we want to read what comes out of their mouths. But then why the sudden turn around?

According to Neal Gabler, a prominent writer on societal attitudes and reactions to famous personalities, told *The Star Tribune* that the same society that dotes on these beautiful people's very words also feels a resentment towards this minute faction.

(see Celebrities, page 19)

Come Support our Troops!
Regardless of how you feel about the war...
Non-Partisan Rally
Sunday, 1 PM on the Middlebury Town Green

Leave your political views at home,
Bring your flags and signs!

Sponsored by the Vermont Federation of College Republicans

Blum's Photos Depict Fragmented Reality

By Michael Hatch
Staff Writer

Artist-in-Residence Liz Blum opened her art show "Composites" Friday evening at the Johnson Gallery. She described the dozen pieces on display as "constructed images in photo-collages and drawings connecting realism to the animated."

The resulting montages of fragmented photo-scenes and witty political collages tease and trick the eye. Her photography elicits second looks traditionally reserved for paintings. From several feet away, a work such as "Sniper" appears to be simply a large-scale photograph of the highway.

All of Blum's photographic works carry this illusion of straightforward photography, but step closer and the incongruities emerge.What was first a simple large photograph of a typical scene becomes a madly shifting and titillating play of photographic fragments whose seams don't always line up.

One patch of snow and earth has a warm yellow saturation while its immediate neighbor exudes a cold blue tone. Branches and clouds stretch naturally from one piece of the collage only to be abruptly fragmented in the next space cell. Spaces that would usually be dismissed as commonplace suddenly become unique.

Each surface and fragment of the composition is an abstracted surface of color worth comparing to its neighbor. These photo-composites make ordinary spaces sacred and puzzling.

What's more, they add mystery and suspicion to otherwise commonplace scenes. The shifting patches of rock, snow and asphalt and the altered horizon lines of "Sniper" morph into dangerous pockets of unknown intent once the title is applied. The act of transformation becomes potentially deadly. Blum creates these images by shooting several rolls of 35mm film to produce about 80 4"x 6" prints of a scene.

Julia Randall

Artist-in-Residence Liz Blum exhibited a dozen pieces entitled "Composites" at the Johnson Gallery. Each of her photo collages depicts a seemingly everyday theme until the viewer looks a bit more closely.

She then enlarges and shrinks the images with a color photocopier, fragmenting, cutting, pasting and rearranging moments of a common landscape to produce a composite of that scene from a variety of vantage points and details.

Blum, who is trained as a painter, states that this collaged photo medium "has the physicality of painting. A photograph flattens everything out, but in this process I get to pour over it in detail and deal with issues of form, light, composition, much more like painting."

She continues a similar methodology in her series of composite drawings, the source materials for which are British political cartoons of the 1930s to 1950s. She explained, "Of course in that time you've got World War II, NATO and the U.N. and there are so many cyclical themes that are relevant today."

In "The Stars at Night are Shining Bright," a rain of cartoon bombs blankets the sky, caught in mid-descent, thus creating a surreal night sky. The barren, rocky landscape is all too similar to images of the dry Afghani mountains, creating a disturbing contradiction between the comical components of cartoon illustration and the reality of recent news.

Blum's collection of subtly composed and sometimes unnerving "Composites" will be on display in the Johnson Gallery until April 15.

Ben Correale: Not Your Average Thespian

By Lucie Greene
Staff Writer

Ben Correale '04 is one of those frustratingly talented people, who doesn't even have a tinge of arrogance to make you feel just a little bit better.

A lead in several faculty shows and student productions since coming to Middlebury College, as well as being a member of the Dissipated 8 (D8), he is a visible figure within the student art scene at the College.

SPOTLIGHT ON
Ben Correale '04

It's also clear when you see his performances that this is something that he could quite easily take to a professional level. In the wake of his latest show "The Memorandum" by Vaclav Havel, *The Middlebury Campus* anticipated a late and temperamental thespian, complete with anall-black outfit and a series of clichéd statements of self-seriousness and adoration. So much so, in fact, that it was almost disappointing to meet in person the modest, punctual, friendly and articulate Correale.

The Campus: So Ben, where are you from?

Ben Correale: I was born in New York City but moved away when I was two. I love the city. I think I'm ready to move back.

The Campus: How did you first get into acting?

B.C.: My earliest theater memory is from pre-school. All I can remember is crawling around on the ground, imitating animals — I think I was a wolf. So maybe it started then. No, I first got involved in middle school, actually. In high school we would do a few plays a year, usually a musical, a Shakespeare and something else, maybe Chekhov. I realize now a lot of the plays, especially Chekhov, were pretty ambitious for high-school actors.

The Campus: Wow, Chekhov in high school — very highbrow!

B.C.: Yes I know...

The Campus: [Suddenly feeling very inadequate — memories of playing Shepard No.2 in the Nativity play paling somewhat by comparison] Sorry ... continue.

B.C.: During the summers off in high school, until last year, some friends and I sort of took over this not-for-profit theater company in our town. We used this half-used museum gallery for a space and had

(see Correale, page 22)

Vlad Lodoaba

Ben Correale '04 astounds with his talent both as an actor and a member of the D8. Knowing he wanted to be a theater major before even arriving at Middlebury, he performs in many campus productions.

literary picks

By Edward Pickering
News Editor

Papillon

by Henri Charriere
Morrow 1969

A memoir of imprisonment and escape, "Papillon" ranks among the greatest adventure stories ever written. It took France, then England and America by storm when first published in 1969.

"Papillon" is your summer reading, and you found it right here.

At the age of 25 Frenchman Henri Charrière, nicknamed "Papillon" ('butterfly'), was wrongly convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment in the penal colony of French Guiana, an upper-world inferno with an 80 percent mortality rate for newly arrived convicts.

Papillon dispenses with his trial — a mockery of justice replete with perjured witnesses, a Machiavellian prosecutor and venal jurymen — in a matter of pages.

He then describes the implacable anger but also stubborn determination that swelled inside him in the days following his sentencing. In a cell in France Papillon determined to serve no more than two years of his life sentence.

At the outset of his South American odyssey, which would eventually encompass 13 years of imprisonment, nine escapes and countless schemes, Papillon demonstrates the iron resolve that later proves to be his most indispensable trait as a fugitive.

The hardships, deprivations and terrors that Papillon suffers will titillate readers who crave high adventure. After his initial escape Papillon is sent to Devil's Island — a hell from which no previous prisoner had ever escaped.

Papillon became the first. His companion in the attempt died a horrific death on the mud flats along the shoreline of the South American mainland. Having beached before Papillon, Sylvain foolishly decides to walk across the flats to aid his friend, parched and beaten by 40 hours of exposure to sun and water.

The death scene, drawn across several pages, is harrowing and representative, in a broad sense, of Papillon's experience in the penal colony — a world in which men die by murder, madness, guard brutality, sharks, heat exhaustion, carnivorous ants and inimical natives.

"I flattened myself again and dug into the mud — it was almost liquid now. My eyes and his were inseparably joined. He shook his head to say no, don't struggle any more. I went on

(see Papilon, page 23)

Kronos Quartet Keeps Its Sound Fresh

By Trevor Snapp
Staff Writer

Last Saturday, post-performance, the members of the Kronos Quartet sat in illuminated blue plastic chairs grinning and smiling.

David Harrington's hair lurched toward Dartmouth's Spalding Auditorium's high ceiling. Next to him, John Sherba sat happy and eager behind a long mustache.

The violist of the quartet, Hank Dutt, in a sharp, striking green suit, spoke enthusiastically into the microphone, reflecting on the newly-commissioned piece entitled, "An Eye for an Eye Makes the Whole World Blind," by composer Alexandra du Bois.

In the middle chair, Jennifer Culp, the cellist, smiled quietly, a long braid falling down the right side of her face.

The group, the Kronos Quartet, spoke with sincere care and appreciation for their latest project, "The Kronos: Under 30 Project," a collaboration between the Kronos Quartet, the Hopkins Center at Dartmouth College and the American Music Center, recently premiered.

When asked about how the project came to be, first violinist Harrington told of the numerous scores submitted to the Quartet each week. Almost all of these came from older composers.

He also spoke about how after a concert (the Kronos performs at an incredible rate of 100 concerts per year) it was primarily those composers over the age of 30 who regularly approach the group.

For a group so devoted to the new and fresh, bringing constant experimentation to worldwide audiences since 1973, this response evoked a certain dissatisfaction. The Kronos hoped that this new project would bring them into contact with an underrepresented and critical range of composers.

Included in the night's program was a recent collaboration with the Icelandic band, Sigur Ros, who performed music off its "Agaoetis Byrjun" album.

This collaboration brought the entire amphitheater to a different space of existence, so that the entire room hummed like a space ship even as the audience applauded.

Such capacity to capture its refreshingly eclectic audience's attention emphasizes the group's dedication to maintaining a constant connection with the brilliance of young and new music.

The Kronos received over 300 diverse submissions from over 32 countries, using the selection process to both find the incredible talent that du Bois shows in her work as well as to embark on a continuing dialogue with young composers.

Du Bois's piece, which found its inspiration in Gandhi's famous

(see Kronos, page 23)

Middance 'Represents' Diverse Rhythms, Viewpoints

By Stephanie Morales
Staff Writer

Vlad Lodoaba

One of a handful of acts performs at Middance's annual show Saturday night.

The theme of Middance's Saturday night performance was "Represent," and an excerpt from the program states, "We represent individuals of the world from all walks of life, all corners of the globe, and all faiths of the heart. Yet in a world that is divided by hate and difference, we have come together to unite in our passion for dance...we represent the power of dance, the celebration of difference, the teaching of tolerance, and we stand for peace."

This theme was exquisitely and successfully carried out in the diversity of students, musical genres and dance styles that entertained a packed McCullough audience.

The dance group, founded and directed in the spring of 2002 by senior Gillian Wood, prides itself on bringing together students not only from different backgrounds but also from a variety of student groups. Some of the guests that performed in the show were GT Breaking, On Tap and The Middlebury College Cheerleading team. In addition, 30 plus members performed dances ranging from classical ballet, salsa, hip-hop, tap, stepping and modern dance.

The enormous crowd (come on, this is Middlebury College – more than 30 people at an event is impressive) was amused by emcees Skip Branch '06 (also a member of Middance) and Durrell Mack '06.

The event also served as a fundraiser, and proceeds went to "Teaching Tolerance," an organization committed to education and combating hatred. This aspect contributed to the richness of the show and the far reaching potential of the group.

The show opened with a ballet piece choreographed by Wood, with a powerful musical accompaniment. A hip-hop piece followed, choreographed by Christina Tolbert '05. A memorable piece was the "Chair Dance" performed by Michael Jou '06.

It involved house music and a chair — for those who missed the show, the rest is left to the imagination. Other choreographers included Ana Aquino '05, Krista Evans '03, Joyce Man '06 and Dominique Thompson '03.

During intermission, a mad rush broke out to grab munchies from the back provided by the ever-charming Cheerleading Team, founded by Anna Rita Pergolizzi '04.

If one wanted to assess the success of the group and of the show, the point of reference would be the audience. The attendance impressive. The very diversity of the students who came and the content of the show demonstrated the purpose of Middance — to bring together students from every academic, musical, social and cultural background on campus to unite in their enjoyment of dance.

There was major talent on stage Saturday night and thankfully a wide range of Middlebury College students were testimony to it.

Middance is the very kind of action that Middlebury needs, a force that builds bridges and brings people together on some level so that, despite their obvious and sometimes conflicting differences, a product infused with the beauty of diversity is created.

There was a lot of love in McCullough on Saturday night, a lot of commitment, hard work and dedication, but most importantly there was power. Power to use the pureness of artistic expression to represent the yearning of a considerable number of Middlebury students, the yearning to connect — something Middance was able to do. As founder and director Wood graduates this year, the remaining members have a heavy task on their hands to continue the vibrancy and success of the group, but from the looks of it they will do just fine.

Blowin' Indie Wind

Beck Disappoints with Boring Clichés

By Erika E. Mercer
Arts Editor

The Artist: Beck
The Album: "Sea Change"
Sept. 24, 2002

"Sea Change" is comparable to your family's Christmas tree after all of the lights and ornaments have been removed — bare, bummed out and bland. Of course, it's still beautiful simply as a tree (as trees naturally are), yet in some ways it's too late — you've seen it in all its sparkling, glistening, Christmas glory.

You've seen it twinkle with tinsel and glitter with gaudy wooden Santas, and now it looks relatively, well, unoriginal — just like every other tree out there. On top of that, it's dreadfully naked, and you can't help thinking that it looked much better with all its goofy accessories and clothes on.

Born in 1970 into an artistic family with roots in the bohemian circuit of Los Angeles, Calif., Beck Hansen's early interest in music stemmed from his parents — his father, David Campell, performed as a bluegrass street musician and wrote various string arrangements for rising artists and bands such as "Aerosmith," and his mother, Bibbe Hansen, also worked as an actress and musician.

As a child, Beck became exposed to music as diverse as street hip-hop and Delta blues, folk and guitar rock. He divided his time between living with his parents in L.A., his Presbyterian preacher grandfather in Kansas and his other grandfather, the artist Al Hansen, in Europe.

His later music makes use of this unique jumble of influences — acquired everywhere from quiet, rural churches to bustling urban streets.

At 16, Beck dropped out of high school and moved to New York City to explore the local punk scene and anti-folk movement raging there at the time.

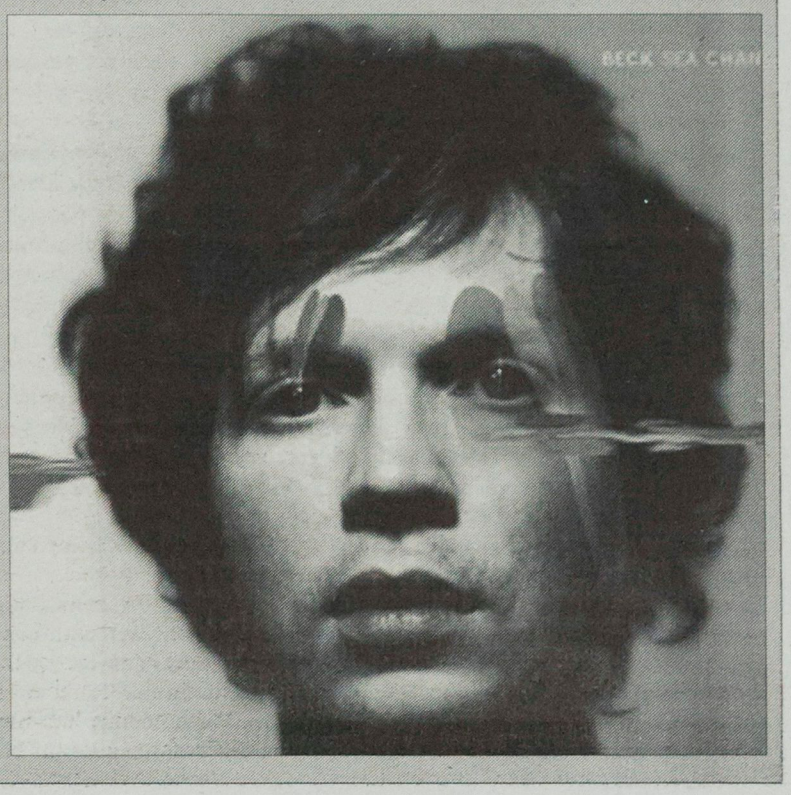
Unable to find his niche, Beck relocated once again to L.A. and began playing gigs at clubs and bars in the area. His first single, "MTV Makes Me Want to Smoke Crack," was conceived while working at a local video store in 1992 and struggling to stay fed and on his feet.

This desperate financial situation inspired his next 1993 single, "Loser." As Beck described, "I was working in a video store doing things like alphabetizing the pornography section for minimum wage."

Produced with the help of hip-hop technician, Karl Stephenson, "Loser" brought Beck out of the "rat infested shed" in which he was living and turned him into the musical success he is today.

Hailed by critics as the "anthem for doomed youth," "Loser" defined Beck as the unexpected sav-

(see Beck, page 23)



Courtesy Photo

David Sedaris brought his brand of understated humor to the Flynn.

David Sedaris Talks Pretty

By Claire Bourne
Associate Editor

I expect David Sedaris to be a tall, dark-haired, flamboyant New Yorker with an imposing accent and a tendency to over-dramatize the minutest of life's details. Instead, from my back-row-center seat at the Flynn Theatre, I watch a diminutive, pink-shirt-clad man shuffle onto the stage and install himself at a meager wooden lectern.

Suddenly, the "SantaLand Diaries," Sedaris' rip-roarious account of his brief stint as a Christmas elf at Macy's flagship store in the Big Apple, comes into focus for me. I picture the costume — the green tights, in particular — on his slight frame and cannot not help but giggle to myself. The "Diaries," considered by many to be an anti-holiday masterpiece, launched Sedaris' career in the early 1990s. Not only did its broadcast on National Public Radio (NPR) give Sedaris the break he had been looking for, but it also generated more calls and requests than any other show in the station's history.

Since that career-defining moment, Sedaris' popularity has exploded. With four books of short stories and essays to his credit, the comedian and social-commentator, also a regular contributor to the *New Yorker* and *Esquire*, pushes the limits, autographing his work with darkly playful humor and dotting the i's with chatty, casual syntax.

"I'm going to try something," he announced to a full house at the Flynn before easing into his first piece, an unpublished narrative about his youth in North Carolina. Sedaris blended the story's droll content — snapshots of his strange, voyeuristic relationship with his childhood neighbors who "did not believe in television" — with his own brand of understatement. A cackler sitting a few seats away made me feel less embarrassed about my from-the-belly laughter.

Sedaris' next full-length story, "The Ship Shape" to be published in an August edition of the *New Yorker*, recounted his family's quest to purchase a beach house. "A second home is much more prestigious than a second daughter," he quipped. His always-vivid descriptions were sometimes a bit too graphic: "We drove past the Tastee Freeze to the supermarket for puss-colored ice cream reduced in price for quick sale." The story illustrated Sedaris' talent for meshing a humorous storyline with a deeper, darker subtext — alcoholism and hard economic times, to name a couple.

Next, he cited NPR, calling it a "conspiracy of Jews." Sedaris, who regularly appears on NPR's "This American Life," joked, "Try calling on Yom Kippur, and the only one there is Bob Edwards."

He concluded by reading essays about shopping for women's clothing with his sister and "accessorizing" with the "Stadium Pal," a handy device that allows its male owners to relieve themselves without leaving the comfort of their Laz-E-Boys. He then asked for the house lights to be turned up "half more than half" in order to field questions from the audience. He answered a handful of queries about his current residency in Paris. "If you're a heavy smoker and want to live in dignity, Paris is the only option," he explained when asked why he chose the French capital.

Current affairs did not go untouched, either. Despite the current tension between the French and American governments, Sedaris said he had not experienced any problems as a U.S. citizen in Paris. "Everyone has been so nice," he explained. "It's like the whole nation went to charm school."

While the evening's program was brief, Sedaris managed to flaunt a little bit of everything. He made it look easy.

Although he did not possess the explosive presence I had imagined, his controlled delivery and the subtle characterization he achieved with simple voice inflections confirmed his staying power as an author, a performer and a radio personality. In addition, the yet-to-be-published work he shared with us — the stories that left my abs with the best workout they have had in a long time — confirmed that he still has a lot up his sleeve.

Correale Pulls Off Varied Expressions

(continued from page 20)

to load the set in and out every night from a Ryder truck in the parking lot so the gallery could be open the next day. I got a chance to direct for the first time. It was so great being part of that process.

During my Feb semester I also interned with an off-Broadway theater company in New York called Drama Dept.

I met a lot of great people, got to be around the rehearsals a lot, and work on a show through an entire run.

It was inspiring but also sobering to find out how much administrational busywork is involved in something like that!

The Campus: Gosh, so from that how did you become involved when you first came to Middlebury?

B.C.: I knew I wanted to be involved in theater when I came. I did a lot of student work during my first two years here, which I'm grateful for. As I said, there is something really great about doing new work.

I worked on two original plays by Andy Mitton '01, and also did a number of shows with the Redux Theater Company (started by Alex Poe '03 and Joe Varca '02) which did a lot of adapted work, most recently "The Stranger" by Albert Camus. The plays were very non-traditional and gave me a lot of freedom as an actor.

The Campus: And how does this translate to what you do now? (i.e. You're in everything!)

B.C.: Well, not really. (smiles in embarrassment) I was in "Every Good Boy Deserves Favor" last fall and "Anna Karenina" this fall. Right now I'm in "Memorandum" by Vaclav Havel.

I'm playing the character of Gross. He's a guy who wishes he were a dissident, but finds himself lost and is too afraid fight. I'm making him sound like a jerk. In his defense — he's one of the few human elements of the play.

The Campus: Recently you were in a play ("Anna Karenina") that reached the finals at the National Student Drama festival? How did you feel about your part and the production?

B.C.: I'm not the Vronsky type really (note: passionate attractive soldier who has torrid affair with Anna, and older married women, for those of you who don't know the story), so it was fun and difficult trying to create that character.

> I would like to work with people I'm personally invested in.
>
> —Ben Correale '04

We were also taking an epic novel and condensing it into an evening of theater, which isn't easy.

It was very ambitious and deserved the recognition. It was valuable to perform the show outside our Middlebury theater bubble as well to get some other opinions.

The show changed a lot, physically and from the point of view of the performances. You look at the script again after a month and say, "Oh, maybe I'll try this."

The Campus: So what is it exactly about acting that you find so engaging?

B.C.: It's probably the most elusive thing you can study, very frustrating at times. I question it a lot, but I know that it has been valuable for me, no matter what I do. We live by acting roles.

Acting is a reflex for all of us. There are a lot of technical things we can do as actors — a lot of stylized developments, but on a basic level acting is the study of the self. I think that's what excites me about it the most.

The Campus: You also sing with the D8. Do you ever combine this skill with your acting and perform in musicals here?

B.C.: I tend to think of acting and singing separately. That's how I've studied them.

The Campus: Obviously you are a very visible student on campus. Where do you see yourself taking all of this?

Do you want to pursue acting or singing as a career or simply have it as a hobby?

B.C.: I would definitely like to continue acting. I have no idea what I'll be doing. The prospect of going out and auditioning, selling yourself, isn't the most appealing. I would like to work with people that I know, doing work that I'm personally invested in.

The Campus: Well good luck with it anyway. Thanks very much.

B.C.: It's been a pleasure.

Ben will be appearing in the upcoming production of "Memorandum" at Wright Theatre May 1-3.

art calendar
(hey, get outta town.)

editor s pick

LI XIAO DAN S CHINESE OPERA COMPANY: Award-winning artists from China perform traditional Peking Opera, dance, music and acrobatics. Twenty-one performers integrate these ancient discilplines into the romance of long-ago dynasties and martial arts to produce an unbelievable show. Where else would you see this?
When: Tues., April 15 at 7:30 p.m.
Where: Flynn Center, Burlington.
Info: www.flynncenter.com.
Price: call box office.

dance

REPORT ON THE BODY: Wen Hui and Wu Wenguang show their dance-theater work that examines the changing role of women in contemporary China. Groundbreaking and controversial, Living Dance Studio produces the kind of performances the Chinese theater strives to suppress.
When: Fri., April 11 and Sat., April 12 at 8 p.m.
Where: Flynn Center, Burlington.
Info: www.flynncenter.com.
Price: $15.

theater

SECRET GARDEN: Yes, we are promoting this event again. The reviews on this are fantastic. A must see expecially since it s a musical!
When: Thurs., April 10 - Sun., April 13 varied times.
Where: Flynn Center, Burlington.
Info: www.flynncenter.com.
Price: call box office.

art

FROZEN IN MOTION A CHRONOPHOBIC STUDY: The Art of Photography and Natural Photography presents this unique exhibit. It promises to be a nice alternative to the monotony of surrounding galleries.
When: Through April 11.
Where: Living/Learning Center, UVM, Burlington.
Info: 656-4200.

music

HOT HOT HEAT: Feel a hotflash coming on? Cuz these boys will induce one. This quartet from Victoria, B.C. reintroduce the shaggy Beatleboys hair with heart-on-the-sleeve lyrics. The *Los Angeles Times* claims the group has angular quirkiness and classic pop structures along with their twitchy cadences. Should be interesting, if nothing else.
When: Sat., April 12 at 8 p.m.
Where: Higher Ground, Burlington
Info: www.highergroundmusic.com
Price: $10 advance/ $12 day of show.

miscellaneous

SPRING DETOXIFICATION: Feeling the need to shed your heavy winter coat from the inside out? Explore various modes of cleansing your body through diet change or fasting. Emphasis on proper digestion and detoxification using herbs.
When: Tuesday at April 18 p.m. at 6:30-8:30 pm.
Where: Purple Shutter Herbs, 100 Main St., Burlington.
Info: 879-7618.
Price: $15.

Celebs Sound Off on Soapboxes

(continued from page 19)

He explained, "Entertainers symbolize something about American life that many Americans resent. They have so much money and they're so conspicuous about it. The idea is that all celebrities are spoiled and naive and fundamentally not serious."

The debate, which centered more on the issue of ill-informed celebrities speaking out, arose on CNN's "Crossfire" in late January between human rights advocate Bianca Jagger and Jonah Goldberg, columnist and editor of *National Review Online*, with hosts Tucker Carlson and Paul Begala.

Carlson cited Sheryl Crow who claimed at the American Music Awards that the war was "based on greed, and there's huge karmic retribution that will follow. I think war is never the answer to solving problems. The best way to solve problems is not to have enemies."

Comments such as Crow's, along with other "airhead" celebs, undercut their peers' meaningful efforts.

Yet, Jagger strongly ended the debate by introducing President Reagan as vital evidence of the power of celebrities. "He was a celebrity. He was an actor." So, as the wars, here and abroad, drop bombs and explosions of strong words, our celebrities use their soapboxes to promote a very worthwhile and noble cause.

So, why cut them down when they really are trying to do something good? If anything, we like a little controversy in our lives.

Kronos Quartet: Political and Musical

(continued from page 21)

words, is inextricably linked to the situation of the world today.

Meditating on the event of dawn, embodied in the croons of the mourning dove, du Bois used this as a platform with which to explore dawn as potential — potential for beauty, for work, for greatness, yet also for terror, death and the preparation of machines of war.

The piece begins with the slow, languid drawing of the bow across each instrument and then erupts in layered steps and circles weaving together, bringing the listener not to a climax so much as to a constant state of varied potential.

In a profound and dramatic transition, the piece ends, harkening back to the earlier mourning dove's inspired calls of its beginning.

Aside from playing six pieces off their brightly exquisite new album, "Nuevo," Sigur Ros' pieces, and du Bois's piece, the quartet played two other works, the first by John Zorn and the other by Scott Johnson.

They resonated both politically and musically with the brutal misunderstandings in the world today.

Comments, such as Sheryl Crow's, along with other 'airhead' celebs, undercut their peers' meaningful efforts.

By the end of the planned performance, the audience was worked up enough to lure the Kronos members back on stage for a final, slightly lyrical and contemplative Indian piece, reaffirming the incredible breadth and musical precision of these vibrant performers.

Papillon: The Adventures of a Prisoner

(continued from page 20)

nevertheless and I was less than thirty yards away when a great roller smothered me under its mass of water and very nearly tore me off my sacks—they floated and moved me five or six yards.

When the roller had gone I looked around. Sylvain had vanished. The mud, with its thin layer of foaming water, was perfectly smooth. There was not even my friend's hand showing to say a last farewell. I had an utterly disgusting, brutish reaction, the instinct for self-preservation overcoming all decent feeling. 'You're alive, Papi.'"

A tremendous story that moves at galloping pace, "Papillon" reads "as a masterpiece of oral literature." Charriere, not a scribe, writes colloquially and quickly.

The story itself, like the indomitable spirit of the man who recounts it, brooks no fluff, no pretense. Charriere produced an epic adventure, vivid and truthful.

Beck Bares Soul After Break-Up

(continued from page 21)

ior for that very youth — for the 1990s "slacker generation."

Following the success of "Loser" there ensued a fierce record company battle for Beck, won finally by Geffen Records who, perhaps pityingly and perhaps stupidly, gave Beck allowance to simultaneously release music on other labels if he wished — and he did wish.

During the year of 1994, Beck produced a string of three CDs, each released on a different label: "Mellow Gold" debuted on Geffen Records, "One Foot in the Grave" on K Records and "Stereopathic Soul Manure" on L.A.'s Flipside independent label. Each album was a huge success, speeding up Beck's already fast-paced career.

Tune in to hear "Beck" featured on WRMC 91.1:
DJ: Bex
Show: "Past Yr Bedtime"
Time: Friday April 12, late night show from 1 a.m. - 3 a.m.

Baby-faced and goofy, Beck was irresistible to both fans and critics, who praised his distinctive combinations of eclectic genres and witty, outlandish lyrics.

On the song, "Steal My Body Home," off the album, "Mellow Gold," he sang, "I took a leap into the fog / Sleepin' on a hollow log / Now I'm coughin' with no mouth," and nobody cared what it meant because it sounded so cool.

Beck arrested his audience with his quirky and often startlingly funny lyrics and awed them with his ability to successfully incorporate elements of punk, blues, rock, gospel and folk into one song and make it immensely appealing.

Throughout the 1990s, Beck continued to produce a series of albums: "Odelay" debuted in 1996, winning numerous honors including a Grammy Award for Best Alternative Music Album in 1997. Shortly thereafter, Beck released "Mutations," in 1998 and "Midnite Vultures" in 1999.

His most recent album, "Sea Change," hit record stores last September and stunned fans with its drastic departure from the previous albums' characteristic collage-like assemblage of different genres and sounds.

Though a full orchestra backs Beck throughout the album, "Sea Change" gives the illusion of being an acoustic album and remains, for the most part, slow, downcast and calm.

Unlike much of his earlier work, "Sea Change" is melodic and simple, never straying far from its roots in quiet, gentle and clean folk music. It lacks the idiosyncratic and unpredictable nature of albums such as "Mellow Gold" and instead stays relentlessly downcast and brooding.

Although a masterful and quietly beautiful album on its own, within the scope of Beck's career, "Sea Change" is somewhat too simple, too delicate, too unadorned and too bland.

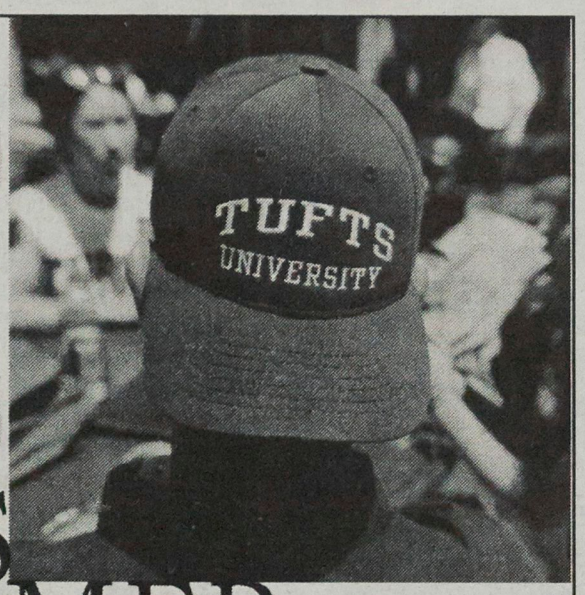
Compared to his furiously original, thrillingly eccentric earlier work, the album sounds weak — painfully self-conscious and insecure.

In a world already full of many such self-conscious indie artists, Beck, who previously provided a welcomed bit of confidence, enthusiasm and animation, was a sad case to see fall to the dark side.

Who wants to hear Beck drone and weep along with other artists when he's proved that he can do so much more?

Yet drone and weep he does. He replaces comical, nonsensical lyrics such as "we drop lobotomy beats / evaporated meat on the high-tech street" (off the album, "Midnite Vultures") with sappy, unoriginal lyrics: on the song, "Guess I'm Doing Fine," he sings, "It's only lies that I'm living / It's only tears that I'm crying / It's only you that I'm losing / Guess I'm doing fine."

Granted, he had just broken up with his girlfriend — the alleged subject of the album — but seriously, couldn't Beck, with his immense well of talent, have cooked up something better than plain, boring clichés to feed his suffering soul?



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Men's Lacrosse

Schedule (6-1)

Mar. 8	New England College	13-3 W
Mar. 15	Colby	9-5 W
Mar. 19	Springfield	11-7 W
Mar. 22	Connecticut College	18-8 W
Mar. 26	at Gettysburg	7-6 L
Mar. 29	at Wesleyan	16-7 W
Apr. 1	at Union	22-5 W
Apr. 5	at Amherst	ppd
Apr. 9	at Tufts	4:00
Apr. 12	Bowdoin	1:00
Apr. 19	at Trinity	1:00
Apr. 23	at Williams	4:15
Apr. 26	Bates	1:00
Apr. 27	NESCAC First Round	TBA
May 3	NESCAC Semifinals	TBA
May 4	NESCAC Championship	TBA

Women's Lacrosse

Schedule (5-0)

Mar. 15	Colby	17-7 W
Mar. 22	at Connecticut College	19-3 W
Mar. 23	at Wesleyan	20-5 W
Mar. 26	at Eastern Conn. (in Florida)	15-1 W
Apr. 1	at Union	19-5 W
Apr. 5	Amherst	16-5 W
Apr. 8	at Tufts	ppd
Apr. 12	at Bowdoin	11:00am
Apr. 16	at Vermont	4:00pm
Apr. 19	Trinity	11:00am
Apr. 23	at Williams	4:15pm
Apr. 26	Bates	11:00am
Apr. 27	NESCAC First Round	TBA
May 3	NESCAC Semifinals	TBA
May 4	NESCAC Finals	TBA

Men's Tennis

Schedule (7-3)

Mar. 8	Skidmore	7-0 W
Mar. 8	Union	7-0 W
Mar. 12	Vermont	7-0 W
Mar. 22	California-Lutheran (Fla.)	4-3 L
Mar. 23	Chapman (Fla.)	7-0 W
Mar. 26	Vanguard (Fla.)	5-4 L
Mar. 27	Redlands (Fla.)	4-3 W
Mar. 28	Pomona-Pitzer (Fla.)	6-1 W
Apr. 2	at Dartmouth	6-1 L
Apr. 4	at Tufts	4-3 W
Apr. 9	Williams	4:00
Apr. 12	at Bowdoin	1:00
Apr. 13	at Bates	12:00
Apr. 19	at Amherst	1:00
Apr. 20	Trinity	12:00
Apr. 25-27	Host NESCAC Championship	TBA

Baseball

Schedule (5-4-1)

Mar. 23	M.I.T. (in Florida)	10-7 W
Mar. 23	Union (2-7's) (in Florida)	2-0 W, 14-3W
Mar. 24	U. of Chicago (in Florida)	7-5 L
Mar. 25	Colby (in Florida)	2-2 T
Mar. 25	Salisbury St. (in Florida)	10-2 L
Mar. 26	S. Maine (in Florida)	7-3 W
Mar. 28	Williams (9) (in Florida)	2-0 W
Mar. 29	Williams (7-9) (in Florida)	6-5 L, 9-7 W
Apr. 4	at Amherst (9)	3:00
Apr. 5	at Amherst (7-9)	12/2:30
Apr. 8	St. Michael's	3:00
Apr. 9	at Colby-Sawyer	3:30
Apr. 11	Hamilton (9)	4:00
Apr. 12	Hamilton (7-9)	12/2:30
Apr. 16	Mass. College	3:30
Apr. 18	Wesleyan (9)	4:00
Apr. 19	Wesleyan (7-9)	12/2:30
Apr. 22	at Skidmore	4:00
Apr. 26	at Castleton (2-7's)	12/2:30
Apr. 27	at Trinity (2-7's)	12/2:30
Apr. 30	at St. Michael's	3:30
May 3	Bowdoin (2-7's)	12/2:30
May 9-11	NESCAC Tournament	TBA

Softball

Schedule (4-7)

Mar. 24	S. Maine (in Florida)	4-1 L
Mar. 25	Hamline (in Florida)	10-9 L
Mar. 25	Lawrence (in Florida)	7-0 L
Mar. 26	N. Central College (in Fla.)	3-0 L
Mar. 27	Colby (DH) (in Fla.)	1-0 W, 7-5 W
Mar. 28	Union (in Florida)	8-0 L
Mar. 29	Thomas (in Florida)	10-4 W
Mar. 29	Nova Southeastern (in Fla.)	4-0 L
Apr. 5	Williams (DH)	8-7 W, 11-5 L
Apr. 9	Lyndon (DH)	4:15pm
Apr. 12	at Wesleyan (DH)	1:00pm
Apr. 15	Bates (DH)	3:00pm
Apr. 17	at Castleton (DH)	4:00pm
Apr. 19	Amherst (DH)	1:00pm
Apr. 22	at St. Lawrence (DH)	3:30pm
Apr. 24	Green Mountain	4:00pm
Apr. 26	at Hamilton (DH)	1:00pm
Apr. 30	at Norwich (DH)	3:00pm
May 2-4	NESCAC Tournament	TBA

Women's Tennis

Schedule (4-1)

Mar. 23	Kalamazoo (in Florida)	7-2 W
Mar. 24	Salisbury (Fla.)	5-4 W
Mar. 25	St. Thomas (Fla.)	5-4 L
Mar. 26	Luther (Fla.)	7-2 W
Mar. 27	Colby (Fla.)	6-3 W
Apr. 4-6	Middlebury Invitational	No Team Scores
Apr. 12	at Amherst	3:00pm
Apr. 13	at Connecticut College	4:00pm
Apr. 18-20	NESCAC Champ. -Williams	
Apr. 27	Bowdoin	10:00am

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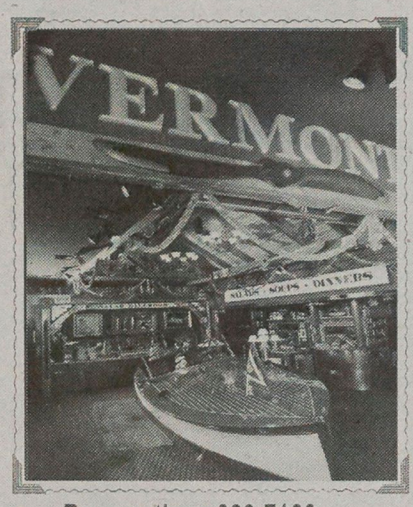

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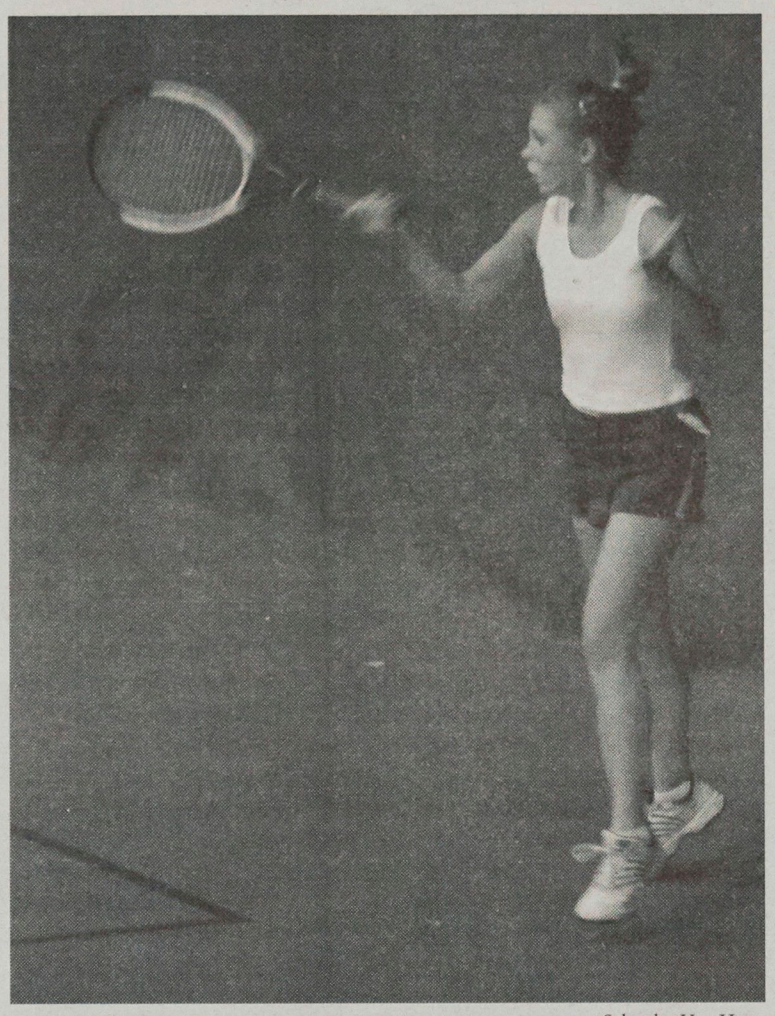
Women's Tennis Gains Momentum at Invitational



Schuyler Van Horn

The women's tennis team hosted eight teams at this weekend's invitational.

By Daniel Shea
Staff Writer

Spring athletes were dismayed to see a layer of downy snowflakes atop their playing fields this week, but the piddling amounts of snow that seem determined to keep New England grumbling had women's tennis team Co-captain Sandy Spring '04 pleased this past weekend, for the annual Middlebury Invitational, which began Friday and went through Sunday, was moved off the Proctor courts and into Nelson Arena.

"Playing indoors was an advantage for us," Spring commented. "[In Nelson] there are so many lines, and the lighting is yellow; it throws the other teams off."

And there were other teams aplenty at the Invitational. Nine schools, including Middlebury and number seven-ranked Tufts University, each fielded six singles players and three doubles teams, creating the tournament's byzantine multi-tiered, single-elimination structure.

Be it Byzantine, Greek or Roman, all of the players who surfaced in the six finals matches (three singles, three doubles) hailed from those other ancient city-states, Middlebury and Medford, as the Panthers and the Jumbos took all the top spots.

Having cleared the demos off the courts, with either Nelson's sickly lighting or their own merits to thank, two Middlebury players advanced to the singles finals.

> Playing indoors was an advantage for us. There are so many lines, and the lighting is yellow; it throws the other teams off.
>
> —Sandy Spring '04

Nina Popel '04, fresh off a victory over Tufts' Alissa Miller (whose name rang familiar to all the Middlebury girls after the Jumbo stalwart defeated first-year Panther standout Rebecca Duvoisin), played a tough match against Katie Nordstrom in the flight "B" endgame. Popel ultimately fell, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2. Ditto for Middlebury's Kristin Baker '04.5, who lost to Trina Spear, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5 in the final flight "C" match.

In doubles play, Middlebury saw its three teams pitted against Tufts competitors in the finals. The Flight "A" twosome of Spring and Ariella Neville '03 lost 8-5, and Baker and Jeannie McIntosh '05 dropped 8-3 to another Tufts team in the Flight "C" final round. Battling back from a 7-1 deficit, the flight "B" doubles team of Popel and Jena Siegel '04 saw victory within reach as they brought the scoreboard to light "7-6," but their Tufts opponents managed the last point.

Given that Tufts decollated Middlebury in the fall with a 9-0 blow, the results this time around were especially promising. Baker and Popel's presence in the finals, which they reached after defeating

Tufts competitors in their respective flights was proof for Siegel that the success the team garnered at Spring Break's Hilton Head Tournament was more than enough reason for a celebratory toast."We started off well [having beaten four of five schools] last week, we played great this weekend and now we're looking forward."

Doing that, one can't help but notice the 800-pound gorilla that looms immediately in front of the girls in the form of a dominant Lord Jeffs squad. The Panthers, ranked 26th nationally, will travel to Amherst College this Saturday to play the country's No. 3-ranked team in their first dual match in recent memory against the Lord Jeffs. Spring was loath to predict the outcome of the contest, but added, "We're confident."

Freyer's Bat Helps Softball Knock Down Ephs

By Kate Nerenberg
Sports Editor

The Middlebury softball team made history on Sunday. For the first time in its four-year existence, it beat perennial New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC) powerhouse Williams in the first game of a doubleheader. Although the Panthers dropped the second of these two games, they were enthusiastic about the potential of the team and their ability to rally from a deficit.

Christina Freyer '04 was the story of the first game. She anchored the team, going two for three at bat, sent two balls over the fence and hit three RBI. Megan McCarthy '05 pitched a strong six innings before Andrea Russo '03 relieved her and earned the win. The Panthers were resilient in the win, refusing to give up. Going into the bottom of the seventh inning, they trailed 7-5. However, using strong hitting, the team was able to gain the three runs it needed for the 8-7 win.

"It showed that our team has a lot of heart this year," said Freyer. "[Williams is] an unbelievable team, one of the top teams in our division. We came up with big hits when we needed them."

The team did not fare as well in the second game, however. The Panthers rode their momentum from the first game into the next, jumping out to a 5-0 lead in the first inning. They quickly lost steam as the Williams defense did not allow any more runs. The Ephs started scoring in the fourth inning and did not let up, including a seven-run sixth inning to put them up 11-5, where the score stayed for the remainder of the game.

Freyer had another strong game, registering a double on the afternoon while McCarthy and Co-captain Kelly Slack '03 had two hits each.

The Panthers will take on Lyndon on Wednesday in another doubleheader. The Panthers also have Saturday's doubleheader against NESCAC opponent Wesleyan in the back of their minds.

"We are looking to keep up our potential as a team. We want to prove to our conference that Middlebury is a team to be reckoned with," commented Freyer.

Lacrosse Record Now at 41 Straight

(continued from page 28)

The second half was similar to the first, as the Panthers scored at will, and pressured attempts to infiltrate their defensive zone. While Union's Julia Davis scored the half's first goal to cut the lead to five, the goal proved to be the Dutchwomen's last.

Leading the offensive charge for Middlebury was Meg Bonney '03, who netted six goals as well as assisting on another. Kate Simpson '03 continued her impressive play by showcasing a balanced effort of individual play-making and unselfishness. Simpson had a hat trick, but more notably, added to her team-leading assist total of 17 by dishing out four helpers in the win. Nuala O'Donohoe '04 contributed with three goals, while Char Glessner '03.5 added to her team-leading goal total of 22 by netting two. Said Middlebury Head Coach Missy Foote, "Our team did a great job with ball control in such precarious conditions and we were able to set the tone early which was very important."

The second game featured a New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC) clash between the top-ranked Panthers, and the second-ranked Amherst Lord Jeffs. Playing at home in front of a crowd of over 250, Middlebury was once again able to strike early with a goal from Hanley only 13 seconds in. The early tally began a convincing first half for the Panthers, who never led by less than three and entered the locker room with a 7-3 advantage.

The second half proved to follow a similar story line, as the Panthers notched four goals early to pull away with an 11-3 margin. Leading the offensive charge was Hanley, who displayed incredible precision and finesse in her passes once again, finding player after player for six assists. The most impressive effort came from goalie Sarah Grenert '04, who had five interceptions in the win, as well as saving an impressive 60 percent of the shots fired at her. Said Foote, "Her presence on the field brings our team to the next level."

Offensively, Glessner and Simpson combined for 12 points in the victory, each recording a hat trick and finding numerous teammates for goals. The team's 16 goals came from an impressive eight different players including three from Perencevich, two each from Bonney and O'Donohoe, and one apiece from Hanley, Schuyler Winstead '06 and Elizabeth Renehan '06. "The Amherst game was a true testament to teamwork," said Foote.

If the second-ranked Lord Jeffs are not able to offer the Middlebury women any significant scare, who will? As the top-ranked squad enters the heart of its NESCAC schedule, it is difficult to argue against another convincing path to the National championships. But with three straight games coming up against Tufts, Bowdoin and Vermont, the team will have to keep their focus, while dealing with adverse travel circumstances.

Don't Miss...

Baseball vs. Hamilton

Friday, April 11th

What to Watch in Middlebury Sports

With any help from the weather, this Friday's game and Saturday's doubleheader against Hamilton will be the Panthers' first home games of the season. Tuesday's game against St. Michaels was postponed, and if the field clears, the baseball team will certainly be excited to get out on their own field. One of the team's goals for the season was earn solid wins against the Continentals, and it certainly seems plausible even though the Panthers have been kept inside by the snow. Hamilton lost its first five games of the season and owns a record of 3-7 so far on the season, but they have not yet faced a NESCAC team.

If the weather does force baseball to move or cancel again, the men's lacrosse team will be hosting Bowdoin. The Panther offense put 22 goals past Union this week, and against one of NESCAC's weaker defenses, expect to see some offensive fireworks from Middlebury.

Men's Lax Takes Apart Union

By David Freedman
Staff Writer

The Middlebury men's lacrosse team has had its schedule delayed three times in one week by the latest winter storm, playing only one game in 10 days on the original date in the original venue.

Men's Lacrosse

Wednesday, April 2nd

Middlebury	22
Union	5

Playing in a constant and heavy rain reminiscent of the Gettysburg loss, the Panthers finally got to take the field at Union College on April 2. Despite the conditions, the Panther attack fired off 11 first-half goals, holding their opponents to just two of their own, en route to a methodical 22-5 victory.

Head Coach Erin Quinn was impressed with Union's ability to possess the ball early, but ultimately the team's "ability to get out on fast breaks and score quickly is what blew the game open."

Captain Brian McGregor's '03 play on face-offs epitomized Middlebury's efforts on the day. Winning nearly all of his opportunities, McGregor, along with his wingmen David Leach '05 and Greg Bastis '04 gave the Panthers possession after possession. Leach and Bastis converted many of these chances into immediate goals. Leach finished the game with two goals and two assists while Bastis added three goals and one assist as well.

Mike Saraceni '04 and Charley Howe '04 have been putting up outstanding numbers all year, leading the Panther attack in points, and both juniors added three goals apiece on the day. Midway through the regular season Saraceni and Howe have been the most consistent contributors to the offense.

Howe, whom Quinn regards as more of an outside threat while Saraceni works the middle, attributes his scoring chances to the team coming together as a unit while "people become more comfortable and confident in their roles. The offensive production has been very equally spread out with a large majority of the creation coming from our athletes in the midfield." Pointing to middies like Captain Mike Frissora '03, Jamie Duke '05, Leach, and Bastis for their ability to breakdown Middlebury's opponents in transition, Howe credited his teammates for creating openings for the attack to take advantage of.

> The defense is doing an unbelievable job of creating fast breaks and odd-man situations.
>
> —Mike Saraceni '04

Saraceni elaborated on Howe's assessment of the team's success saying, "The key to our offense is defense. The defense is doing an unbelievable job of creating fast breaks and odd man situations." As the team has come together this year the Panther's have been able to put up more and more goals while holding their opponents to very few possessions.

Howe sees the potential of this year's team, once it comes together, as limitless; there have been no indications yet that this team is complacent with where it stands. "We have a ton of talent and we can be very dangerous at times," Howe noted, "but we need to continue to play four quarters at a consistently high-level."

As the team gears up for the second half of the year, it has become evident that the Panthers are challenging themselves to get better, in hopes of pursuing another championship.

Schuyler Van Horn

A player on the men's lacrosse team fights through the snow during practice on Tuesday afternoon.

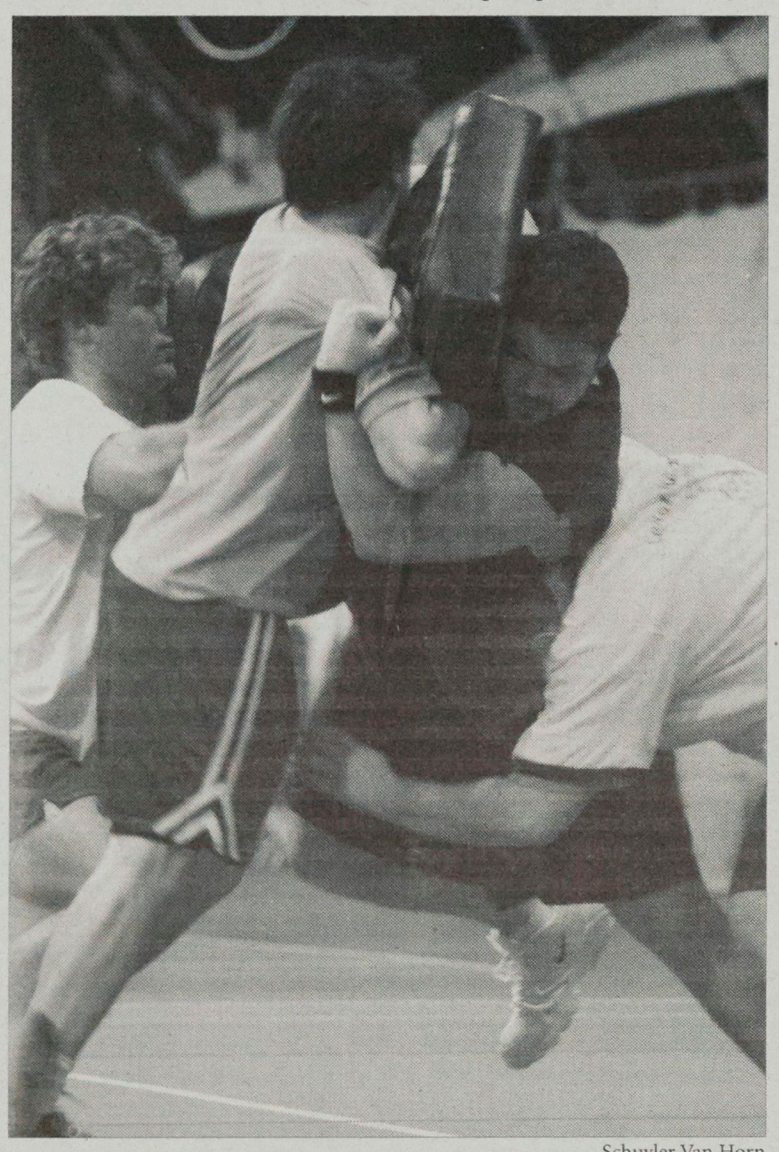
Athletes Waiting Inside Until Weather Lets Them Out

(continued from page 28)
working on their tans.

Track and field has been particularly stymied by the cold. The team has been forced to stay on the small indoor track far longer than normal this year, making practice for outdoor events difficult.

"If we were to run outside at temperatures below 40-45 degrees, we risk pulling muscles," said Head Coach Martin Beatty, "so even if the track were clear it would still be very risky."

Many participants in certain events have had to curtail their training regimens, with some events, like hammer and discuss and javelin, unable to practice at all. "It's been particularly tough on the explosive events like sprinting and hurdles," said Beatty. "But even for distance runners, running on an indoor track is not like running outdoor track."



Schuyler Van Horn

The men's rugby team, with nationals coming up later this spring, are one of many spring sports that have been pushed inside due to the continuing winter weather. Members of the team are shown here practicing in Nelson.

Softball and baseball are two other sports that suffer in wintry climes. Both teams have been splitting time inside with other grounded spring programs like tennis, track and ultimate Frisbee. The two squads have had to get creative inventing ways to stay in practice, grabbing time on the turf to practice shagging fly balls and using their time inside to work on fundamentals.

> Many of our opponents can be out on tracks before Spring Break. Our championship meet is in late April, so it really puts us under the gun to improve all our performances.
>
> —Head Coach Martin Beatty

"Training in the bubble allows us to enhance our short game and situational play," said Boettcher of her softball team. "We've gotten very sharp at doing things like fielding bunts and covering bases." Both teams are well aware of the limitations placed on them by practicing indoors, however.

"Outfielders don't get time fielding flies, and infielders get a very different bounce for ground balls on turf than on grass," said Smith. "There's stuff you just can't practice, like throwing with wind blowing."

Hitters on both teams also face a tricky adjustment to hitting against the sky instead of a dome background. "Developing consistency is the key to success in baseball, but you can't keep it when you switch back and forth between being inside and outside," said Smith.

All the teams realize that they have the burden of dealing with weather that many of their opponents don't have to face. "There's no question that it puts us at a competitive disadvantage," said Beatty. "Many of our opponents can be out on tracks before Spring Break. Our championship meet is in late April, so it really puts us under the gun to improve all our performances and get our times down."

While the baseball and softball teams don't face the tight turnaround or qualifying pressures against which track and field struggle, they too have to make the best of their limited time in the sun. The annual Spring Break trip scheduled by most spring sports teams takes on added importance.

"To do away with the spring break trip would do away with baseball," said Smith. Many Middlebury teams play at least a third of their matches during spring break in such assorted hot spots as Florida and California. "The cold weather makes you value the experience that much more," said baseball player Richard Hightower '04. "Every guy on the team looks forward to the trip several months in advance."

The endless Vermont winters can often give the spring season an ephemeral feel and cause the athletic programs added difficulty in attracting players.

"It's a factor, there's no question about it," said Smith. "Why would you go north to play the game when you can play it outside all spring in warmer weather? I tell [prospectives] they have to love where we are in Vermont and love the school to play here."

Yet many of the players for teams such as track and field, softball and baseball hail from Southern states.

Hightower, a Georgian, noted the quality of the school as the main reason he decided on Middlebury, a sentiment shared by many other spring sport athletes. Boettcher noted that for her softball players the overwhelming desirability of the school outweighs the disadvantages.

"They overlook the cold weather for the warm atmosphere here at Middlebury."

Squash Taking Off

(continued from page 27)
ever time, day or night, nowadays the squash courts are flush with students waiting to get on – provided they have non-marking shoes of course. Squash is hot at Middlebury, and with good reason. The game is maddeningly addictive and so easy to learn. Few games are more competitive or better exercise than Squash.

Those of us who have been living in Vermont for a couple of years know that indeed, summer very well might never come. What better respite from the cold spring winds than the climate controlled confines of a squash court? A round ball and a square court – the simple geometry of life.

WITH THE ATHLETES . . .

ANGELA KAPUS '03

By Andrew Zimmermann
Senior Staff Writer

The 2003 Middlebury women's hockey roster reads like a who's who of eastern U.S. All-Stars. Almost all hail from prep or prestigious private high schools and all are very talented. The success of the hockey team speaks for itself. Yet when your eyes cross 5'0" senior Angela Kapus's name you are left with one question, Oregon? From Milwaukie, Oregon, Kapus is one of just two players from the West Coast to play at Middlebury. Yes, they play hockey out there. And sure to be even more eye-catching would be the asterisk next to Angela's name denoting 2003 National Player of the Year.

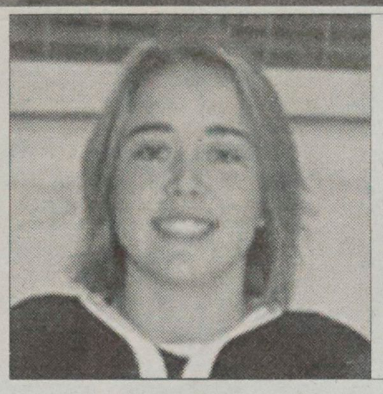
"I was in my room with one of my teammates," Kapus said about the first time she heard she had won the award. "And [Head Coach Bill Mandigo] called me and said 'You need to sit down'. I asked, 'Why Bill? Just tell me.' And he said, 'Well you are national player of the year.' To which I said, 'That's funny Bill, you're kidding right?'"

No jokes here. The forward had a monster senior year leading Middlebury in assists (35) and points (54) while second on the team in goals (19). "I called him back 20 minutes later and said, 'Bill are you sure? Because I don't know if I believe this.'"

Yet Kapus has been making the fans and teammates believers since her first year. With 10 goals and 13 assists she led Middlebury rookies in the 1999-2000 campaign. Her sophomore season was more of the same with 27 points and an all tournament team selection on the way to consecutive national titles for the women.

"Its unbelievable," said Kapus of being on two championship teams. "I can't even express how much fun it has been to play with such a great group of girls and to have accomplished so much in four years." For the past two seasons however, the Panthers have had to experience heartbreak at the hands of Bowdoin in NCAA first round losses. "But to be able to win NESCACs this year after being beaten last year by Bowdoin was probably far and away the best experience I've had at Middlebury." This came after speculation by conference foes including Bowdoin that the Middlebury women were "done" and without hope of dominating the NESCAC like they had just a short time ago.

"It was great because of all the adversity to go back up to Bowdoin and beat them for NESCACs. To take that back to Middlebury was an unbelievable feeling." Middlebury not only beat Bowdoin, they crushed them 4-0 in a hostile arena in Brunswick, Maine. Kapus with her soft hands and great vision connected with Jean Butler '04 on Middlebury's second goal to earn an assist.



Name: Angela Kapus
Year: 2003
DOB: 10/13/80
Hometown: Milwaukie, Ore.
Major: Psychology
Sports: Hockey
Equipment: Bauer
Honors: 2001 NCAA All-Tournament Team, 2003 All-American, 2003 ACHA National Player of the Year 2003 NESCAC Player of the Year, 2003 NESCAC All-Conference Team
Angela Says: It's unbelievable—I can't even express how much fun it has been to play with such a great group of girls and to have accomplished so much in four years.

Behind all the stellar numbers - 55 career goals, 70 assists for 125 points in 98 games played – Kapus is a precision player on the ice. "She's got great hands," commented coach Mandigo in an interview with *The Oregonian* last year. "She's really adept at moving the puck and she's got unbelievable vision. She can see the ice. The thing that makes her most unique is she's got an unbelievable passion for the game. She just loves to play."

Kapus's game is as much cerebral as it is physical. Her quick, elusive skating combined with her knowledge and precise decisions have earned her respect and a good reputation on the ice. "I think when talking about the best players it comes down to who can see the ice the best and who can stick handle. You don't always need pure strength to excel in this game. A lot of it comes down to talent and being smart out on the ice."

Credit both positive influence and adverse conditions for molding Kapus's unique brand of hockey. Back in Oregon her younger brother Tony, a puckster himself, always worked with Angela closely while the two were growing up. "I've looked up to my brother. He's always pushed me to be better and he would get on me if I weren't working hard enough." Angela and her brother played youth hockey together for four to five years before she moved to Seattle her senior year of high school to play more competitively. "He's always had a positive influence on me and pushed me."

At Middlebury Kapus had two outstanding senior leaders her first two years to guide her. Both Sylvia Ryan '00 and Michelle Labbe '01 were captains like Kapus and National Player of the Year winners. Yet the constant influence and special bond formed with coach Mandigo has helped the senior grow to where she is today. "Being able to look back at my four years and see how I've grown and he's grown and the team has come together then you can understand the influence that the person has had on you." She credits Mandigo with helping her personal growth and teaching her to handle the game in a controlled way.

> It was great to go back up to Bowdoin and beat them for NESCACs. To take that back to Middlebury was an unbelievable feeling.
>
> —Angela Kapus

Angela has also faced the adversity of loving a sport that is still not part of the mainstream youth sports scene out west. Exposed to the game by her grandfather, a native Canadian, she quickly developed a desire to play and at age 12 joined a youth boys hockey team in Clackamas, Oregon. For much of her youth career she had to travel long distances and play against boys that were much taller and stronger. "It helped me to play with the boys when there was checking. I had to be aware of what was happening on the ice and where people were," she said in and interview with *The Oregonian*.

Before she came to Middlebury she spent a year away from home playing on a competitive all girls team in Seattle. However, the team often had to travel to Canada to find competition.

Angela Kapus has come a long way, no pun intended. Her career at Middlebury ranks as one of the most successful in the program's history and the teams she has played for have seen unrivaled success. Yet Kapus now stands with the possibility of not playing organized hockey next winter. "I don't think I could ever detach myself from hockey," she said. "But I think I am going to come back to Midd and do the teacher's ed program and after that I'd like to go teach and coach in a prep school." With Kapus's love of the game and her desire to teach, the prep school ranks from which Middlebury draws so much of its talent, will be in good hands.

Material from The Oregonian was used in this report.

Courtesy

Angela Kapus '03 has had an illustrious four-year career at Middlebury, including goals on slap-shots like this one.

Angry Peter

By Peter Yordan
Sports Editor

April is indeed the cruelest of months. Students come back from vacation tanned, toned and ready for spring, only to have the chilly blasts of ice and snow snap them back into their discarded fleeces and hats. Yet for those in the know there is a fresh source of solace from the never-ending story of winter. Nestled out of reach of the fickle fortunes of New England weather in the Fletcher stay-puff Baggy Dome are the newest jewels to grace our campus – the five international squash courts the college installed this year.

Mercifully, the new courts have arrived just in time for the worst winter ever recorded – further proof that there is a God, and that he's a fan of racket sports.

Long the province of CEOs, Boston Brahmins and Woody Allen movies, Squash is a peculiar game, little known outside the confines of the Northeast and Canada but beloved by all of its adherents. Squash began in 1820 in England at Harrow School, in a natural three-sided alley adjacent to the school's tennis courts. The sport's name derives from the 'squash' sound the ball makes when it hits the wall – clever, those Brits are. The game has only a passing resemblance to its vulgarly bouncy cousin, Racquetball.

Middlebury was long a joke among squash circles in the New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC), one of the Meccas of American Squash. While rival schools like Amherst and Williams built purple palaces to hold their gleaming squash courts, Middlebury squash players toiled in obscurity, grinding away in antiquated facilities in a dusty and dank corner of Fletcher. In a league that features Trinity College, the nation's unchallenged emperors of collegiate squash at any level, Middlebury couldn't even field a men's team. The women's team had to suffer through the indignity of playing in cavernous, poorly lit North American sized courts when everyone else in NESCAC was playing in the differently sized international courts that now dominate American Squash.

But with the inflation of the Fletcher Marshmallow the Administration gave in to the pleadings and protestations of the long unheeded and underrepresented community of preppy middle and upper class New Englanders and New Yorkers at Middlebury. Down went the creaky relics of yesterday, and in came the five sparkly new wide and white-walled wonders we have now.

Whereas once you were guaranteed an empty court at what-

(see Squash, page 26)

The Campus Sports

Wednesday, Apil 9, 2003

Men's Sports

Baseball vs. Hamilton	April 11
Lacrosse vs. Bowdoin	April 12
Tennis vs. William	April 9

Women's Sports

Lacrosse @ Bowdoin	April 12
Softball vs. Lyndon (doubleheader)	April 9
Tennis @ Amherst	April 12

Williams Next For Tennis

By David Lindholm
Sports Editor

With a tight 4-3 victory over Tufts on Friday, the men's tennis team picked up some momentum heading into their most difficult match of the regular season. The team faces Williams today in a match that features the Ephs, the top-ranked team in the country, against the Panthers, who have knocked off the number five team and sat at number 12 in the preseason poll.

Middlebury began the week with a match at Dartmouth on April 2, which it lost by a score of 6-1.

Dartmouth is a Division I team, so the result will not count toward the postseason, and the match was good experience for the young tennis team.

The lone Panther point came from first-year Nathan Edmunds, who took the first set 6-3, dropped the second 6-1, and fought out a 10-7 win in the third. Edmunds also combined with fellow first-year Brian Waldron for a doubles win, though Dartmouth took the doubles point by winning two out of the three games.

Friday's match at Tufts was more important for the Panthers, who were looking at the first New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC) match of the season. The Jumbos finished sixth in the NESCAC tournament last year, and their improved squad played the Panthers very closely throughout the day's action.

Tufts took the early advantage in doubles, winning two out of the three matches to take the one point. The lone winners for the Panthers were co-captains Steve Hulce '03 and Stuart Brown '04 who won 8-2.

The loss in doubles gave the single matches extra importance, and Middlebury responded well, winning four of the six to earn the 4-3 win. Each of the four players who won their singles matches needed three sets, showing the determination and fitness advantage that the Panthers had over Tufts. Justin Ingoglia fought back from a tough 6-7 loss in the first set to take the next two 6-3 and 6-4, and Hulce also won his match after losing the first set 6-7. Waldron won 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, and Ari Beilin '06 also won by a score of 6-1, 3-6, 6-1.

Next up for the team is Williams, who is a dominating force in Division III men's tennis. The Ephs have won 10 straight NESCAC titles, and won the National Championship last year. The Panthers will have their work cut out for them as they try to upset the best Division III team in the country, and host Williams at 4:00 today.

Kathrin Schwesinger

Char Glessner '03, with three goals and four assists, led the Panther offense to a huge 16-5 victory over the number two team in the country, Amherst.

Panthers Thrash Second-Ranked Amherst

By Zach Foster
Staff Writer

As we push further into a snow-covered spring, the women's lacrosse team continues to melt competition while extending its blistering winning streak. In two games that promised to test the back-to-back national champions, the Panthers asserted their dominance with remarkable efficiency and relentless pressure. The two most recent thumpings included Union, and league nemesis Amherst, ranked just behind Middlebury heading into this past weekend's contest. Ultimately, the battles resulted in two convincing Panther victories by a combined score of 35-10 and a continuation of the team's nationally-regarded unbeaten streak, which now stands at 41 games.

Women's Lacrosse

Tuesday, April 1st

Middlebury	19
Union	5

Sunday, April 6th

Amherst	5
Middlebury	16

In the first contest, Middlebury arrived at Union, only to find a snow-covered turf field, which threatened to downplay Panther supremacy. But the conditions could not slow the swarming Panther attack, which tallied a goal within the first 15 seconds of the game. The first half proved to be interesting, as Union kept the score close, tying it at 3-3. From this point early in the first half the Middlebury defense tightened the clamps on the Union attack, asserting the efficiency of its zone and allowing only two more goals the entire game.

To break the deadlock, Ali Perencevich '06 scored at 19:01 to spur a relentless 7-1 Panther run to close out the first half. Going into the locker room, Middlebury had a sizable 10-4 lead, but was still hungry for more.

(see Lacrosse, page 25)

'Wintry Mix' Toughest Opponent for Spring Sports

April Snowstorms Keeping Many Sports Stuck In Winter Training

By Peter Yordan
Sports Editor

There have been no two fouler words than "wintry mix" for spring athletes this season. With temperatures stubbornly hovering around the freezing mark, Middlebury's traditional winter wonderland has turned into an April nightmare for those who ply their trade out on the athletic fields.

Three teams, baseball, softball and track and field, had their matches cancelled this weekend due to the inclement weather which left most sports fields underneath several inches of snow.

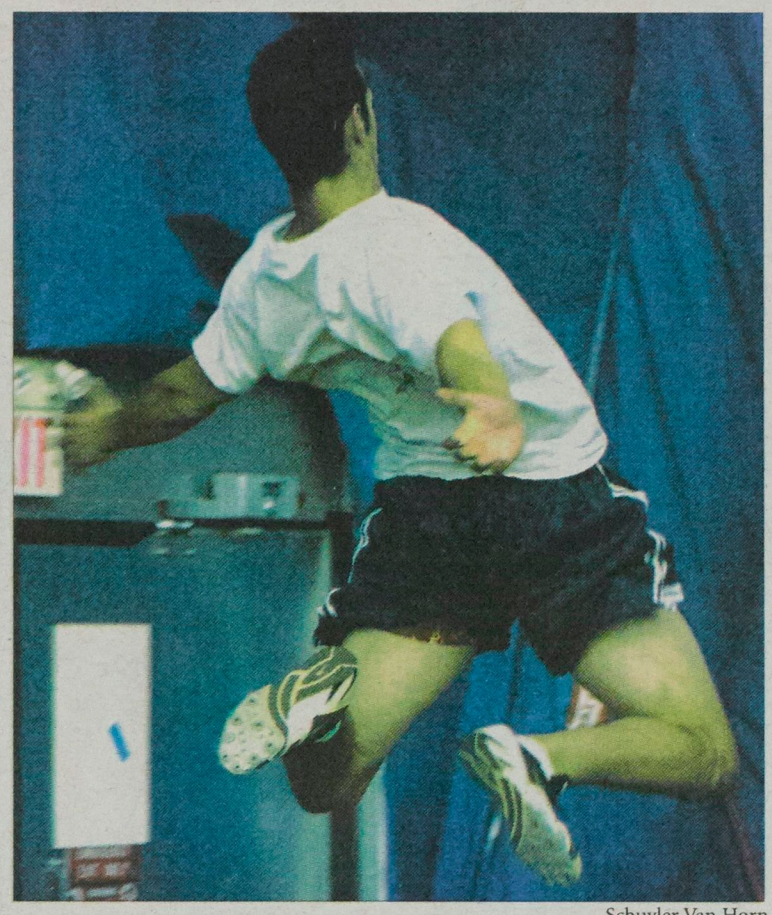
Cold weather is certainly nothing new to spring teams in Middlebury, who frequently have to contend with poor conditions all the way up to Spring Break. This year, however, has been especially rough.

"This is the most unusual spring I've ever seen," said softball Head Coach Diane Boettcher. "It isn't the snow so much as that it is still so cold that the snow won't melt." Early April snows are something that comes with the territory in Vermont, but usually the snowfall quickly melts away with the rising temperatures. Bob Smith, head coach of the baseball team, noted one memorable game day two years ago. "We came back from Florida after spring break and it had snowed 20 inches. All the players got out on the field and shoveled like crazy and got it clear so we could play."

That year 60 degree temperatures made the work worth the effort. This spring, however, global warming has been just a futile wish for those teams who have been forced to retreat to the warm confines of the Nelson Bubble.

Most affected have been the baseball, softball and track and field teams, who have been forced to content themselves with scaled-down indoor practices while most of their competitors have been

(see Athletes, page 26)



Schuyler Van Horn

Khristoph Becker '06, a decathalete on the track team, is one of many spring athletes who have been forced to train inside late into the season.